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Twin U. S. Drive South of Aachen Paced by Surging Aerial Assault; Allies Drive to Break Stalemates

Separatist demand for Sicily hit by U. S. as threat to power of National Union.

Lines pushed closer to Rhine while Russians bring war to gates of Yugoslav Capital.

Soviets sweep 13 miles into Hungary; Tokyo claims capture of Foochow.

C. I. O. Leaflets in Boston; Federal War Fund Rally; Flooded Holland Planned

The World's Day—October 7, 1944

Boston: Roosevelt Message in C. I. O. Leaflet

Containing a message from President Roosevelt to white-collar workers, 150,000 leaflets were distributed in downtown Boston today by some 200 members of the Office Workers Union, C. I. O.

Four newly appointed field men of the Massachusetts Committee on Veterans Rehabilitation and Re-Employment are to begin on Monday a state-wide schedule of visits to 221 communities, R. Rea Long, Chairman of the Committee, announced today. [Page 2.]

Serious opposition has developed to a proposed amendment to the Massachusetts State Constitution which would place a legislative check on the Governor's pardoning power. [Page 5.]

More than a hundred Christmas boxes for former members of the Boston office of the Collector of Internal Revenue, now in the armed services, were mailed today from the office of the Collector, Denis W. Delaney.

Washington: Mrs. Roosevelt at War Fund Rally

Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt and Ethel Barrymore, actress, urged government workers to contribute to the Community War Fund in the first government rally for the Fund.

September's 124 ship deliveries brought the year's total production to 1,233 vessels.

Brig. Gen. Williams H. Tunner has succeeded Brig. Gen. Thomas O. Hardin, who has returned to the United States as Commander of the Army Air Transport Command Division flying military supplies from India to China.

Radio amateurs requested that frequencies they used before the war be assigned to them when peace comes for their chit-chat and for experiments in television.

Regular trans-Atlantic New York-Paris air service by the Army Air Transport Command was inaugurated by the landing of two planes in Paris, one carrying Gen. George C. Marshall, Army Chief of Staff, and War Mobilization Director James F. Byrnes.

Senator Willis (R) of Indiana suggested that President Roosevelt appoint in the latter's stead a commissioner to the world peace conference to indicate that any commitment made by him would have to be ratified by the Senate. He also said he had sent to Secretary of War Stimson photographic copies of soldier vote envelopes censored en route and had demanded an investigation.

In Europe: Nazis Planned to Flood Lowlands

Holland's exile Government accused Germany of "malicious and ruthless" preparations for demolition of the sea walls guarding the reclaimed Lowlands; an action which would mean the flooding of approximately 46 per cent of its population.

Gen. Charles de Gaulle's Cabinet has fixed membership of the new Consultative Assembly at 246, it was disclosed today. The Assembly will hold its first meeting in Paris Nov. 7.

Arrest of 179 Parisians during September on charges of murder, robbery, and other crimes while posing as members of the French Forces of the Interior was announced by the Paris police.

New Committee of the French National Resistance Council, and Pierre Teitgen, Minister of Information, have reached a cordial basis of collaboration, it was announced, in the wake of protests by the French press against recently published Government press ordinances.

Belgium, which suffered starvation after the last war, lacks many foodstuffs today, but the situation is far from critical, Maj. Gen. George W. E. J. Erskine, head of a mission from Supreme Allied Headquarters, disclosed.

Groups of Maquis—Spanish Republican exiles who aided the French against the Germans—crossed the frontier Wednesday and clashed with troops from near-by Spanish garrisons, it is learned. Authorities now report the situation "under control."

National: Morgenthau Plans Seventh War Loan

A seventh war loan will be required, after the sixth, which will begin Nov. 20, because the costs of warfare in the Pacific will be greater than in Europe, Treasury Secretary Morgenthau reported in Atlantic City.

The jurisdictional dispute in Hollywood between two A. F. of L. film studio unions went into its third day, with two studios reporting more than 250 set decorators, painters, and machinists out.

Dr. Rufus Jones, retiring Chairman of the American Friends Service Committee, will be succeeded by Dr. Henry J. Cadbury, Hollis Professor of Divinity at Harvard University, it was announced in Philadelphia.

Four awards will be given in New York by the New York Press Association in honor of the Syracuse University School of Journalism to Dr. George H. Gallup, public opinion researcher; Edward R. Murrow, news broadcaster; Hanson W. Baldwin, military analyst, and Watson Davis, managing editor of Science Service.

Americas: Former U. S. Marine Arrested in Plot

A former U. S. Marine, Jeremiah F. Barry, was arrested in San Jose, Costa Rica, for participating in an unsuccessful attempt to unseat Nicaraguan President Somoza.

Brookline Plans to Increase Its Recreational Program

Brookline, which claims to be the first community in the United States to lay out a public playground from public funds, has today only 47 per cent as much space devoted to public recreation as the accepted standard, and it intends to do something about it.

Three months ago, the Park Commission and the Recreation Commission in Brookline called upon the National Recreation Association to survey the problem in this wealthy Massachusetts town and furnish a full report.

Now a report of 125 pages is before the groups and has been distributed to the School Department, the Planning Board, the Committee on Youth Guidance, the League of Women Voters, and the Council of Girl Scouts.

When the Park and Recreation Commissions have had time to study the report, they will present their recommendations to the Long Range Planning Board, and it is hoped that by next March when Town Meeting is held, opinion will have been crystallized sufficiently to stimulate definite action.

The survey, which took three months, disclosed that Brookline totally lacks facilities for water sports, camping, and nature study. There is a deficiency in the num-

Continued on Page 2, Column 3

The Christian Science Monitor Index

Saturday, October 7, 1944

Art, Music and Theater	17
Boston and New England News	2, 4, 5
Chess	10
Daily Features Page	19
Editorials	20
Education Page	11
Financial Pages	14, 15
Radio Timetable	4
Sports Page	10
Theater Reviews and Timetables	4
The Home Forum	12
Compassionate Healing (With German Translation)	
Women's Club Activities	4
Advertising	
Amusements (grouped)	16
Classified	8
Restaurants (grouped)	10
Schools (grouped)	10, 11
Weekly Magazine Section	
Campaign Debate—I, Which Foreign Policy Is Better?	3
After Germany's Defeat	4
Highway to the Northland	5
Apple Butter Boiling	7
The Screen's First Voice	8-9
Features, Books	10-15

Weather Predictions

Fair

Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 2.

Polish-Russian Rift Is Surveyed

Russian - Polish relations form one of the major stumbling blocks to successful working arrangements among the Allies as the military campaigns on in Europe evolve with increasing speed.

The background of the dispute involving Moscow, Lublin, Warsaw and London is discussed by a correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor in active touch with the various phases of this thorny situation.

First Page: Second Section

Rentals Ahead As U. S. Frees Conversions

By W. Clifford Harvey

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Only 24 hours after the Boston Apartment House Owners Association hung out a "100 per cent rented" sign over Greater Boston, the National Housing Administration's Regional Director John M. Dobbs today announced a drive to beat the acute housing shortage by giving all property owners a chance to convert large apartment houses and single family residences into hundreds of small apartments.

The N. H. A. program liberalizes "conversion" privileges, formerly allowed only for the emergency housing of war workers, to property owners throughout the metropolitan area seeking to make new homes for any and all families in need of shelter.

First Recognition of Stress

This is the National Housing Administration's first recognition of the existing civilian housing emergency, which points to the prospects of better things to come for hundreds of families roaming the streets in search of livable apartments. It may prove a reasonably quick answer to the worst housing shortage in the history of metropolitan Boston.

In its initial form, minus the final mechanics, the liberalization order makes critical building materials available to all 43 towns and cities of the metropolitan district excepting a few with Building Production Emergency Committees of their own. These Committees are required to approve the order for their localities before the materials can be released to them.

No Arbitrary Rent Ceilings

The new program takes emergency housing out of the category of strictly "war housing for immigrant workers and their families," Mr. Dobbs explained. "Property owners are now allowed the financing and materials for building additional housing quarters. Naturally, this does not mean that they can add porches or rumpus rooms. Incidentally, arbitrary rent ceilings will not apply to apartments built under the new regulations."

Since the new housing plan appears to be a genuine answer to the needs of hundreds of families waiting in hotels and rooming

Continued on Page 2, Column 1

WASHINGTON, Oct. 7—Italians who may wish to carve Italy into separate republics, kingdoms or what-have-you will get no help from the United States. In fact, the attempt of Sicilians to do just this with their island has received an official frown from Washington.

In a radiocast recently beamed to Italy, the official Voice of America has informed the Italians that it has been authorized to state that the Government of the United States "does not recognize nor support any group which tries to secure the separation of a part of Italy from the rest of the country."

The radio went on to say that "our Government gives support to the present Italian Government of National Union. The Voice of America is finally authorized to state that the Government of the United States wishes that its stand in this regard be made known to all the Italians and particularly the Sicilians."

The story behind this radiocast, which never would have been made had there not been a real need for it, is an interesting one and casts considerable light on Italian affairs. It was designed to stop a movement which might have become embarrassing to the Allies as a whole, but particularly to the United States. This movement is the one aiming at the formation of an independent Sicily.

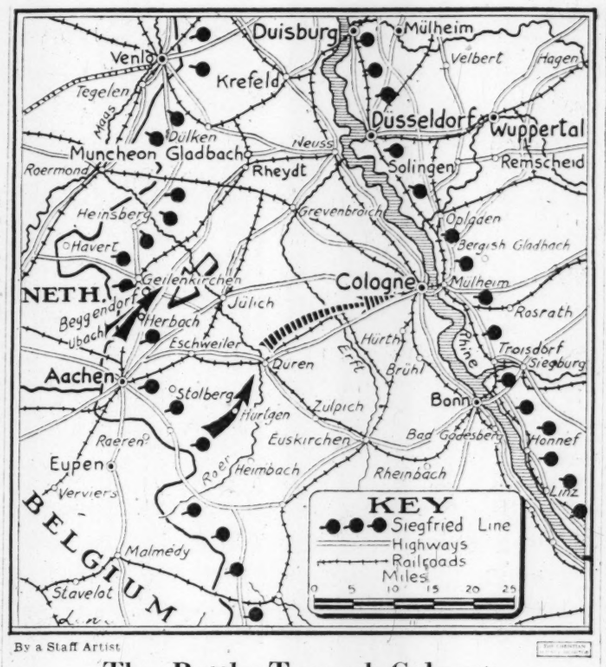
Separatist Movement

No sooner had the Allies conquered that island in the summer of 1943 than they learned that it harbored a strong and growing separatist movement which sought to mobilize public opinion against Italy and in favor of a "Free Sicily." According to reports, the movement was a substantial one and had wide backing among the poverty-stricken islanders, many of whom had reached the point where they believed that any change would be for the better.

The first objective of the separatists, following the expulsion of the German and Italian armies, was to win Allied backing for their scheme. At first they concentrated on the British in the belief that the latter would be glad to see an independent Sicily, perhaps under British protection, in the middle of the Mediterranean rather than a Sicily which was part of a larger and perhaps ultimately again unfriendly Italy.

This separatist attempt to win British backing was at least partially responsible for reports which began appearing to the effect that the British were in

Continued on Page 9, Column 6



By a Staff Artist

The Battle Toward Cologne

The new American thrust through the Hurtgen Forest has driven almost to Duren, from which the shaded arrow indicates the strategic possibility of a thrust toward Cologne. Americans are reported again in and beyond Beggendorf. The white arrow shows the major area of German resistance.

Greek 'Guest' Prodded; Turntable: Nazi Version

By E. Berg Holt

Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Oct. 7—The Allied landings in the northern Peloponnesus are regarded here as a kind of prod with which to speed the parting of the uninvited German guests who gradually have been withdrawing from the Greek islands and mainland ever since Romania capitulated.

The method the Germans used has been the somewhat novel one in military operations of thinning out garrisons more or less simultaneously over a wide area instead of completely abandoning outlying places first. Thus Crete has been gradually denuded of German troops until only a handful is left. So have not only the other Greek islands, but also many parts of the mainland.

As it was, of course, impossible to prevent local inhabitants from seeing what was going on, there has been a steady upsurge of resistance throughout Greece in consequence.

Guerrilla Activity Grows

Among mass guerrilla activities reported in past months in the still occupied districts of the mainland are the blowing up of a German troop train in the Temple Valley, the derailment of a troop train on the Athens-Lamia line, the destruction of two German convoys on the Arta Jannina road, and the ambushing of a convoy on the Lamia-Dhomokos road.

In addition to bridges and trains wrecked, minor ambushes have been reported all over the country.

A general strike was staged in Athens on Sept. 16, during which tens of thousands of clandestine newspapers were distributed, 5,000 proclamations posted on the houses of the city, and instructions actually issued to strike leaders through loudspeakers. The strike was aimed at securing the release of hostages, dissolution of

Continued on Page 6, Column 6

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Oct. 7—As Allied armies batter their way through the Siegfried Line, Nazi propagandists are busily telling the Germans and the world that the unity and ruthlessness of the Reich's resistance will soon turn temporary military setbacks into a German victory.

Dr. Joseph Goebbels, after visiting Field Marshal Walther Model's headquarters on the Western Front, has declared that the "enemy must be prepared to find a fanatical population at the front and rear which will harass him unceasingly." And with his wonderful gift of oversimplification, the Propaganda Minister adds that "to turn the tables once more is therefore only a question of organization, just as our victory is only a question of holding out and gaining time until new weapons and many new divisions are ready to fight and even to take the offensive."

Nazi leaders are still convinced that their primary necessity is gaining time in which not only winter conditions benefit them, but it also may be possible for their technicians to perfect some

Continued on Page 6, Column 5

The Week at War

By Joseph C. Harsch

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

The unpleasant but unquestionable fact of two stalemates—one on the Rhine and the other on the Vistula—dominated the war scene in Europe this week. The respective efforts of the Russians on one side and the Western Allies on the other to break it made the news.

It did not make spectacular news except on the Eastern Front where the Russian answer to the problem lent itself to swifter development.

The Russians were trying to break it on the distant flanks and in the process cleared the Germans from Estonia, moved in against Riga, and brought the war to the gates of Belgrade, Capital of Yugoslavia, which dominates the escape line for all German forces remaining in the southern Balkans.

The Western Allies had no flanks on which to operate. Perforce, they were attacking the problem of their stalemate in the only way they could, by the grim hard task of pushing their lines closer to the Rhine and building up positions and strength for a new major effort to break Germany's western frontier defenses.

Subsidiary Operations

The British landings in southern Greece were welcome to the world because they marked the end of yet another German occupation. But they bore only the most remote relationship to the major military issues. The British were following a German withdrawal into a vacuum created by the approach of Russian troops to Belgrade. And the advance of the Red Army in the central Balkans was in itself not an operation of major importance but one of the several subsidiary operations on which the Russians have embarked since their main drive into Poland bogged down at the Vistula in early August.

That halt at the Vistula might have been solved in one of two ways. The Russians could in theory have concentrated everything there for another power drive on the short road to Berlin. Alternatively they could turn their attention to the long German flanks in the Baltic States and Balkans which became menacing once the main effort was halted. They chose the second course as they have in previous campaigns when their strategy has always exhibited a healthy respect for long German flanking positions.

This week saw those flank operations, which have been under way for two months, approaching

Continued on Page 6, Column 7

With clearing skies for air action in support of ground drives on a 30-mile front against the Siegfried Line, General Hodges' First Army has regained the initiative in the battle of the Rhineland.

A new attack was launched this morning through the forest south of Monschau, 16 miles south of Aachen. It was paced by the better part of a division.

South of Aachen, an earlier new drive had pushed 10 miles into Germany through the Hurtgen Forest on its way to the Cologne Plain.

The Ubach breach, north of Aachen, has been widened seven miles at its base. Doughboys have fought their way to a half mile beyond Beggendorf.

Good news comes also from another sector—Fort Driant, five miles southwest of Metz. Here the Yanks have won a "solid hold" on two corners of the fort and advanced 100 yards into one of the underground tunnels.

This may appear a small and indecisive gain on the surface, but it represents a week of some of the toughest fighting anywhere along the front.

The improvement in the weather, if it continues, may prove the decisive factor in the Allied struggle for a quick decision in the battle for Germany. For in the skies, the Allies have definite superiority, although the Germans have thrown 100 planes into the battle north of Aachen—more than they have launched in many weeks.

Clearing skies also sent 3,000 Allied bombers over Germany in raids on Dortmund, Bremen, Berlin, Ludwigshafen, and Hamburg.

On the southern end of the Siegfried Line, Seventh Army troops have made gains of five to seven miles in a three-pronged drive on Le Thillot, 13 miles north of Belfort.

In Holland, British forces drove to within a few thousand yards of Tilburg, and successfully turned back five enemy counterblows.

The Russians, too, are on the move—into Hungary. They have driven 13 miles across the border on a 75-mile front 100 miles southeast of Budapest. The attack is described as powerful and was launched from the Romanian base of Arad.

In Greece, the Germans have evacuated most of the Peloponnesus, but not before they blocked the Corinth Canal between the peninsula and the Greek mainland by blowing up two bridges and sinking a blockship. British invasion forces, meanwhile, are advancing rapidly toward the Isthmus of Corinth.

Guerrilla fighting has been going on in Athens for several days, according to a British radio report. The Germans have blockaded all roads to the Capital, the radio said.

On the Italian front, Fifth Army Americans have broken again through the German lines and are now but 12 miles from Bologna.

A Tokyo radiocast said that the Japanese now are in possession of Foochow. If this is true, the Chinese have lost possession of their last major east coast port.

By the War Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

From Associated Press And other direct news dispatches

Farm Groups Demand Right To Be Heard on Wages

WASHINGTON, Oct. 7 (AP)—Two major farm organizations today said they are in sympathy with "justifiable upward adjustments" in wages, but protested refusal of the National War Labor Board to "hear farmer representatives" on proposed general wage increases.

In a joint statement, A. S. Goss, Master of the National Grange, and Edward A. O'Neal, President of the American Farm Bureau Federation, further asserted that a "general boost would be unwarranted and dangerous."

They also asserted that if the farmer received the same hourly rate of pay as the industrial worker, with time and a half for overtime and double time for Sunday, "the farm income of this nation would have to be over 47 billion dollars annually, compared with a gross farm income of 22 billion dollars in 1943."

The NWLB yesterday agreed to submit the wage complaints of the C. I. O. maintenance workers at Detroit war plants, where a strike two days ago made 50,000 war workers idle, to the Board's automotive panel in Detroit.

The arrangement was hailed immediately by Walter P. Reuther, Vice-President and Director of the Skilled Trades Department, UAW, as "a better solution than we had ever hoped for."

The same issues appearing in the electrical workers' cases at General Motors also were referred to the automotive panel by the formal resolution adopted by the Board.

In Detroit, Packard Motor Car Company maintenance workers continued to strike after maintenance men in more than a score of other Detroit area war plants had returned to their jobs.

The NWLB's power to grant C. I. O. textile workers' demands for a minimum wage rate of 60 cents an hour as a spur to production of critically short duck and cottons, was challenged yesterday by northern and southern mill owners who said it would violate the wage stabilization policy.

"The War Labor Board is without legal authority to establish a minimum wage . . . under the guise that such wage is necessary to eliminate substandard conditions, and thus do indirectly what it is prohibited from doing directly," said S. P. McLendon, counsel for 23 southern cotton textile companies.

Fruits Hard to Get in Moscow, Soviet Prepares to Celebrate

By Alexander Werth

In a radiocast over the London radio recorded by Columbia Broadcasting System

MOSCOW, Oct. 7—Fruit is almost nonexistent in Moscow. Down south in the Ukraine and in the north Caucasus, there's an unprecedented glut of fruit and I'm told you can buy whole buckets of apples, melons, and peaches for next to nothing. But the railways have other commodities to carry.

If you buy an apple here from some boy on a street corner it's only as a special treat and at a fancy price, the same way as you buy an ice cream. Actually it's much easier to buy an ice cream in Moscow than an apple. Apples are usually sold by some private little racketeer, while ices are sold by some kind of Government factory and women ice cream vendors wear smart little Government caps.

In a month, Moscow will celebrate the 27th anniversary of the revolution and without exactly knowing what's going to happen that day, and since Marshal Stalin is certain to make an important radio speech, everybody is expecting some special celebration.

Plan Celebration

Despite some recent forecasts by the over-optimists, few now believe the war will end by that early date. But events of the past couple of weeks suggest that what will be celebrated on Nov. 7 will be the complete liberation of Soviet territory from the invaders.

Anyway, there's a lot of painting, scrubbing, and repairing going on in Moscow today, especially in the center. Many houses are being repainted. The beautiful building of the university, so badly shattered by a large bomb in 1941, has now been perfectly restored and plasterers have been busy giving it a fine new cream-colored surface and restoring the delicate plaster work to the old riding school opposite the university which in recent years has been serving as the Kremlin's garage.

. . . So-called commercial shops still have only a very limited supply of consumer's goods and

Continued on Page 8, Column 6

Prices and Your Purse: Overseas Mailing Date

By Mary Hornaday

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Washington, Oct. 7

Remember Oct. 15 is the deadline for all Christmas packages for service personnel overseas. After that packages cannot be sent overseas without a specific written request from the soldier.

Your package must weigh not more than 5 pounds, wrapped and be no longer than 15 inches in length and 36 inches in length and girth combined.

Zipper Surplus

Ten million zippers are being released as Army surplus in the next few months. Some will get to your retail store counter. Lengths range from four to 108 inches.

Better Cloth

C. I. O. wives this week sent a strong appeal to Mr. Krug for durable children's clothing.

"Many of us," they said, "used to make part of our clothes. Today we cannot buy cloth good enough to justify the effort we put into sewing."

They asked him to direct the manufacture of certain kinds of cloth and allocation of it to manufacturers to make serviceable garments.

More Bacon

The War Food Administration expects more bacon and other kinds of pork to be available beginning in November when last spring's piglets start moving to market.

Peas and Corn

National consumer groups have protested to WFA Administrator Marvin Jones about the removal of canned peas and corn from rationing. Supplies, they say, are substantially below prospective civilian demand.

Ample Antifreeze

Total supplies of antifreeze are expected to be ample to meet consumer needs this winter, but the Office of Civilian Requirements says that permanent types will continue to be scarce. It is keeping an eye on possible shortages, region by region.

Thin Papers

American newspapers will remain thin until pulp starts coming from Scandinavia and more men go to work in the North American forests, WPB Chief J. A. Krug told publishers here the other day.

Oilcloth Scarce

Oilcloth may become more scarce because of a poor linseed oil crop and uncertain imports from Argentina. Industry chemists are investigating possible use of fish oil as a substitute.

Moccasins on List

All kinds of leather-soled moccasin shoes are now rationed—even those designed exclusively for indoor wear. Domestic shoe producers complained because importers were sending in house-type moccasins that they could not compete with because of a domestic ban on all leather soles.

Waste Paper Collections

Boston—Business office collection—over 500 pounds, call Capitol 5385 for special handling; under 500 pounds, place in nearest bin.

Brockton—Tomorrow.
Lexington—Tomorrow.
Randolph—Tomorrow.
Waltham—Tomorrow.

Western Front:

Yanks Smash Out Gains Above Aachen

The United States First Army battled ahead in two sectors above Aachen, forcing German tanks and infantry back half a mile north of Beggendorf and gaining 1½ miles southeast of Ubach.

The doughboys also pounded

Continued on Page 6, Column 1

Rentals Seen Coming Soon As U. S. Eases Conversions

Continued from Page 1

houses for a chance to live in their own apartments, the Housing Administration anticipates a quick response from property owners. The plan is particularly enticing to owners of big places in Boston's Back Bay which, under the old setup, was excluded from the privileges of conversion.

Trying to find an apartment to rent in the Back Bay is worse than locating a pound of butter. Even when shelterless families chance to catch a landlord taking down the "rented" sign, they usually find that he already has a list of "emergency waiters."

The communities already approved for allocation of materials for "conversion housing" are Arlington, Belmont, Boston, Braintree, Brookline, Cambridge, Chelsea, Cohasset, Everett, Hingham, Hull, Lexington, Malden, Melrose, Medford, Milton, Newton, Needham, Quincy, Reading, Revere, Somerville, Stoneham, Reading, Wakefield, Waltham, Watertown, Wellesley, Weston, Weymouth, Winchester, and Winthrop.

Those waiting approval are Canton, Dedham, Dover, Lynn Nahant, Norwood, Saugus, Swampscott, Stoughton, Walpole, Westwood, and Woburn.

Mr. Dobbs pointed out that the new provisions do not change the old limit of $200 on remodeling a dwelling unit in any calendar year without priorities and a $1,000 limit for apartment buildings or other type of residence housing six or more families.

Maj. William W. Drummey, State Federal Housing Administrator, announced that his office is prepared to receive applications at once.

Other localities throughout New England recommended by the National Housing Administration for inclusion in this civilian housing program include New Bedford, Salem, Worcester, Greenfield, Pittsfield, Haverhill, Lowell, Newburyport, and Framingham, Mass.; Middletown, New Haven, Stamford, Norwalk, Norwich and New London, Conn.; Providence, Newport, Westerly, and Woonsocket, R. I.; Augusta, Maine; Laconia, Manchester, Portsmouth and Somersworth, N. H.

Official designation of these latter areas that would make possible their inclusion in the overall program must await the approval of the Area Production Urgency Committees having local jurisdictions. This approval already has come from Framingham and New Bedford, Mass.; New Haven, Conn.; Providence, Westerly, Newport, and Woonsocket, R. I.

Under the old plan of reconversion approved only for war workers in defense districts, only a few wards of Boston and the towns of Milton, Quincy, the Weymouths, Braintrees, Hingham and Hull were allowed the materials. In these communities, about 225 additional apartments or housing units were provided for war workers. It is expected that the new program will bring in many hundreds of new applicants, not only for their own profit in providing for a ready market, but for helping to meet an emergency housing shortage.

Recreation Program Goal Of Brookline

Continued from Page 1

ber and distribution of facilities for baseball, softball, football, soccer, and other field games. There is virtually no chance to play volleyball, handball, paddle tennis, badminton, shuffleboard, horseshoes, etc. Playfields for youths and adults are lacking. The recreation program is especially weak in activities for girls and women.

The only public swimming pool in Brookline is the one at Cypress Street, fine when it was built, says the report, but now totally inadequate for the number of people who want to use it.

F. Ellwood Allen, specialist in recreation areas and facilities, was sent on by the National Recreation Association to assist Kenneth Duncan, their New England Field Representative, in the survey. The recommendations these two men have made will be used by Brookline officials not as a strict plan of action but as something to shoot at. There will be full and open discussion of all the points covered, they declare.

More Playgrounds

The recommendations include increasing neighborhood playgrounds to the number of 21. There are 14 at present. They urge the construction of three outdoor, modern swimming pools, the use of Reservoir Park for water sports, and the establishment of seven indoor recreation centers.

The survey calls for the immediate employment of a trained, qualified girls' and women's worker "to develop a program for the sex that constitutes a substantial majority of the population of Brookline."

According to the present municipal recreation plan in Brookline, all recreation facilities are in charge of the Park Department, while the recreational program is the business of the Recreation Department. The survey strongly urges the merging of these two administrative authorities at a convenient time in the future.

The survey comments: "The future of Brookline as one of the most desirable residential communities of the Boston Metropolitan area in which to live and to establish family roots depends upon the degree to which the town is made and kept 'livable.' Recreation can make great contributions toward the desired end of a happier, richer, more wholesome environment for every member of each of its 14,000 families."

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

Fair

Boston and Vicinity — Fair weather today. Warmer and less humid than yesterday, with afternoon temperatures near 80 degrees. Fair and continued mild tonight, with the lowest temperature about 58 degrees. Sunday partly cloudy and becoming cooler. Moderate winds.

Maine—Partly cloudy in north, fair in south portions and warmer today. Partly cloudy tonight and Sunday. Much cooler by Sunday afternoon.

New Hampshire and Vermont — Fair and warmer today. Partly cloudy tonight and Sunday. Much cooler by Sunday afternoon.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut—Fair and considerably warmer today, with temperatures in the lower eighties this afternoon. Sunday partly cloudy and becoming cooler.

Eastport to Block Island — No small craft or storm warnings are being displayed.

High Tides at Boston

Saturday, 4:08 p. m.; height 10.4 feet.
Sunday, 4:44 a. m.; height 9.1 feet.
Sunday, 5:05 p. m.; height 9.8 feet.
Monday, 5:45 a. m.; height 8.6 feet.

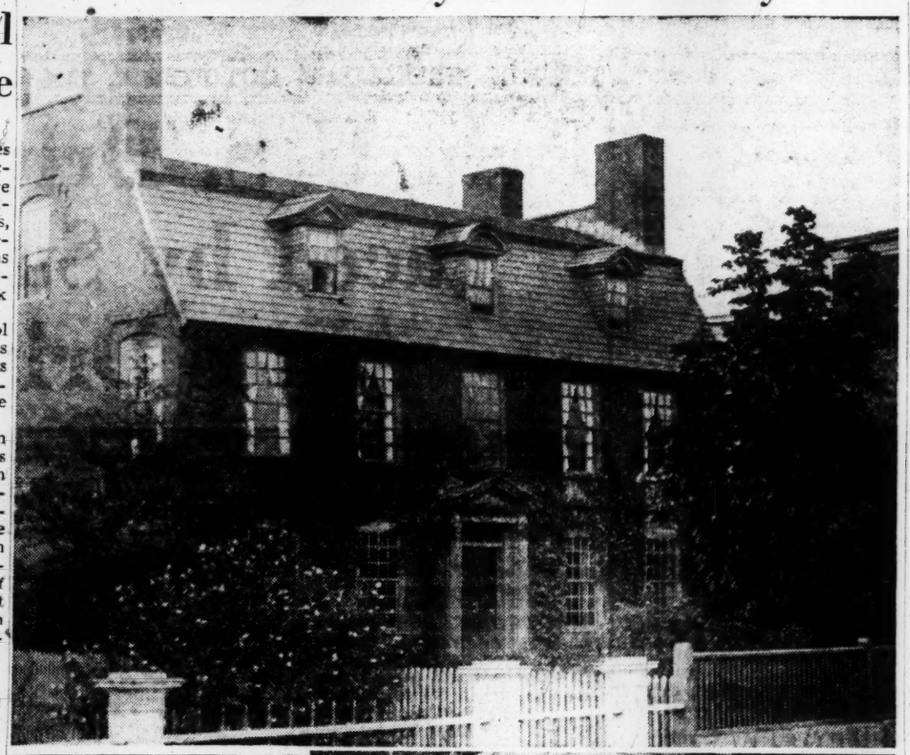
Theodore C. E. Baker

Theodore C. E. Baker, who passed on in Boston today, had been President and Treasurer of the T. C. Baker Company, District Agency for Ford Motor Car Company, since 1923.

Chairman of the Brookline Citizens Committee, he also was appointed State Representative from that district. He also served as Chairman of the Brookline Committee in the 5th War Loan campaign, and was President of the old Brookline Board of Trade, now the Chamber of Commerce.

Mr. Baker was a member of the Kiwanis Club, the Brookline Country Club, the Union Boat Club, and was affiliated with both the Elks and the Masons, a member of Aleppo Temple of the Shrine.

Salem Doorway Rich in History



Mary Sarah King

Quincy Drive By Ministers To Hit Liquor

The Quincy Ministers' Association recently heard State Senator John Mackay and Clarence L. Edwards, City sanitary inspector, outline the current liquor situation and review the laws regulating the sale of alcoholic beverages. Quincy proprietors of liquor establishments have interpreted the special session of the Association as the first step in a program to call for strict enforcement of liquor laws in the City.

Inspector Edwards told the clergymen that the majority of restaurant owners, who hold licenses to serve liquor, are "actually taverns who operate under the guise of selling food." He recommended that a special program be launched immediately through the churches, schools, and the radio for the purpose, as he put it, "to get rid of the old-time saloon."

He recommended that the Association make a determined effort to raise a fund for the program and, once under way, "to give no quarter." Inspections of liquor outlets are made as often as possible by the health department, he said, but these do not average more than four times a year.

Early Derby Mansion Is North Shore Landmark

This brick house, situated just across the street from the grass-grown length of Derby Wharf, Salem, once looked upon the masts of sailing ships that made speed records on the seven seas. It is the house Richard Derby built for his son, Elias Hasket Derby, and his bride. The Derby name is woven fast in the history of sailing ships and of Salem. This house has been restored and is gradually being furnished with authentic pieces of the era. Rooms from houses which the Derbys later built are in the Boston Museum of Fine Arts.

Salem's Derby Mansion Stands As Monument to World Trade

By Pauline Soroka Chadwell

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

SALEM, Mass., Oct. 7 — As early as 1643, 300 years ago, the beginning of America's world trade took place, when Salem merchants were trading with the West Indies, gradually extending their routes to Europe and China.

Sponsored by a small group of enterprising merchants, fearless, stout-hearted shipmasters and sailors dared to venture forth on maritime voyages that brought wealth and fame to Salem.

Today the romantic and exciting memories of the famous Derby family of maritime distinction are preserved in the gracious old Derby House, overlooking Salem Harbor.

The sturdy, red-brick building is still in such perfect condition and so livable that strangers often pass it by as a modern home, not realizing that it dates back to 1762.

Born at Salem in 1712, Richard Derby made successful voyages to Spain, Portugal, and the West Indies. In 1762, he erected the present red-brick dwelling for his son, Elias Hasket Derby, who was destined to become Salem's most distinguished sea captain. The construction of Derby Wharf, still in existence, was also begun in this eventful year.

It was Richard Derby's youngest son, John, who out-navigated British General Gage by two weeks in bringing the first news of the Lexington-Concord Battle of April 19, 1775, to England. The voyage which brought the unbiased Colonial version of the encounter to the British took a month's time.

Built Up World Trade

During the revolutionary period, Elias Hasket Derby prospered greatly in privateering ventures. But, when peace came, he solved the tremendous problem of seeking new fields of commerce by developing extensive trade with Europe, the East Indies, and China. His 300-ton ship, the Grand Turk, was the first American vessel to reach the Cape of Good Hope, a voyage taking one year and a half.

Through this enterprise in 1783, the first of all American Mercantile Centers was established in the East Indies. Friendly business relations were also begun with prominent merchants of Madras, Bombay, and Calcutta. Even with this extensive commerce, Derby ships frequently visited new, untried ports.

In 1796, a significant trip to the Philippine Islands was made by Capt. Henry Prince, one of the Derby shipmasters.

Following the passing of Elias Hasket Derby, trade in distant seas was continued by a memorable succession of Salem shipmasters and merchants, many of whom received their training with the great merchant himself. New channels of trade with Africa, Australia, Madagascar, Zanzibar, and the South Seas were explored.

The 1848-1849 Gold Rush in California brought Salem shipowners a wealth of trade in voyages around Cape Horn to San Francisco.

With the clipper ship era of 1850-1860, Salem's shallow harbor was forsaken for the larger ports of Boston and New York, which were better able to accommodate the larger size of ship.

Now Comes Era of Silver Wings

Now, the inevitable era of wings looms directly ahead—giant mechanical birds of incredible speed, bearing their cargoes to all parts of the world in a time span of hours, not months, or even days.

But, to sea-minded Salemites, the excitement, romance and adventure of foreign trade will never be as stirring and colorful as it was in the days of Salem's greatest period of shipping. Derby Wharf still holds the echoing sound of restless footsteps as wives and sweethearts gathered in anxious, emotional groups, their tense faces turned toward the sea, watching for the ship bringing their loved ones home safely. Gifts of exquisite Chinese silk and delicate, translucent tea cups were always part of the cargo.

Many a Derby wife and mother watched anxiously from the upstairs bedroom window of her home overlooking the sea, eager for the first thrilling sight of a Derby vessel returning after months, sometimes years, of travel from China, or some other distant port.

Four Vets'-Aid Field Men Begin State Tour Monday

By R. Stafford Derby

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Armed with accurate information on veterans' affairs, four newly appointed fieldmen of the Massachusetts Committee on Veterans Rehabilitation and Re-employment will start Monday on a State-wide schedule of visits bringing them to the 221 Bay State communities where Veterans Committees are now in operation, W. Rea Long, chairman of the committee, announced today.

Assignment of these men is by county so that each man will be meeting with committees who are faced with similar conditions governed by the geographical and industrial nature of their regions.

Western counties of Massachusetts including Berkshire, Hampden, Hampshire and Franklin have been assigned to Donald L. Campbell of Amherst. The north part of Worcester County, Middlesex and Essex Counties will be traveled by Claude S. Keough of Cambridge. Metropolitan Boston and the southern part of Worcester County is the territory for Donald R. MacAfee of Boston. Norfolk, Bristol, Plymouth, Barnstable, Dukes, and Nantucket counties will be serviced by John A. Colbert of Somerville.

Result of Repeated Requests

Repeated requests from the local committees for such practical aid as these fieldmen can bring have been received at the State Committee's headquarters in the State House. Realizing that the increasing numbers of returning veterans bring with them problems of a varied nature, these fieldmen have been given four weeks of intensive training, according to Joseph H. Gillis, Executive Secretary of the State Committee, covering studies of veteran legislation and observation at veterans' facilities.

Facilities of the armed forces in Massachusetts where veterans are prepared for discharge were visited and studied by the field representatives. These included Cushing General Hospital in Framingham, Lovell General Hospital in Fort Devens, and the Chelsea Naval Hospital. All of these are discharge centers where most of the discharges in this area are now being effected.

"We were greatly impressed by the splendid way in which the soldiers and sailors are being cared for and prepared for discharge by the Army and Navy," said Mr. Gillis, who accompanied the field men on their tours of instruction.

Keeping up to this high standard is a good target for the personnel of the centers to aim at, according to Mr. Gillis who emphasized the successful war effort of the civilian populace must be called into play again if we are "to keep faith" with our veterans.

Many agencies are represented at the local community centers and care was taken in preparing the field men that they should have an intimate knowledge of the larger agencies charged with specific responsibilities for the veterans.

Men Had Intensive Training

All-day conferences were held with the veterans division of the United States Employment Service so that the facts regarding the employment procedure under existing law could be told the local worker counseling the discharged service people about jobs.

Study and discussion about the benefits of the so-called G. I. Bill of Rights, which includes the widest field for veteran action, was supplemented by conferences with representatives of the Veterans Administration and definite explanation of educational, loan and readjustment sections of the bill.

During the past month the fieldmen have attended conferences conducted by Roland Darling, of the Greater Boston Community Council, devoted to job counseling for veterans and the New England and Central Atlantic States conference conducted by the State Department of Education on the adjustment of educational programs to the needs of returning veterans.

In announcing this further step by the State Committee, Mr. Gillis pointed out that an outstanding need in the field of veterans readjustment and re-employment is the assurance to the inquiring veteran that the information which he is receiving is the "real thing." To avoid the spread of misinformation and to co-ordinate the work of the various agencies are among the objects sought by the employment of these fieldmen, all of whom are veterans.

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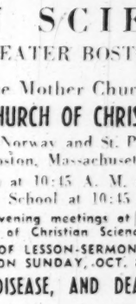

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	Second Church (Roxbury), 33 Elm Hill Avenue	10:45	7:45
	Third Church (Hyde Park), 126 Arlington Street	11:00	8:00
BRAINTREE	First Church, Washington Street	10:45	7:45
CAMBRIDGE	First Church, Mass. Avenue and Waterhouse Street	10:45	8:00
CHELSEA	First Church, Carey Avenue	11:00	7:45
CONCORD	First Church, Monument Square	10:45	7:45
DANVERS	Society, Masonic Building	10:45	7:45
		(Except 2nd Wed.)	
DEDHAM	First Church, 610 High Street	10:45	7:45
FRAMINGHAM	First Church, 21 Lincoln Street	10:45	7:45
HINGHAM	First Church, Main Street and Arnold Road	11:00	8:00
	(Also 2nd Sun., 7:30 P. M.)		
HYDE PARK	See above, Boston		
LEXINGTON	First Church, Forest Street	10:45	7:45
LYNN	First Church, Chestnut Street, near Broad	10:45	8:00
MALDEN	First Church, Main and Spring Streets	10:30	7:45
MARBLEHEAD	First Church, 134 Elm Street	10:45	7:45
MEDFORD	First Church, 154 High Street	11:00	7:45
MELROSE	First Church, Green Street at Lynn Fells Pkway	10:45	8:00
NEEDHAM	First Church, 870 Great Plain Avenue	11:00	7:45
NEWTON	First Church, 391 Walnut Street, Newtonville	10:45	8:00
NORWOOD	First Church, Washington and Walpole Streets	10:45	7:45
QUINCY	First Church, 20 Greenleaf Street	10:45	7:45
READING	First Church, Lowell and Sanborn Streets	11:00	8:00
ROXBURY	See above, Boston		
SALEM	First Church, 16 Lynde Street	10:45	7:45
SHARON	First Church, Main and Highland Streets	10:45	7:45
SOMERVILLE	First Church, 148 Sycamore Street, Winter Hill	10:45	7:45
WALTHAM	First Church, Governor Gore Hall, Woerd Avenue	10:45	8:00
WELLESLEY	First Church, Rockland Street, Wellesley Hills	10:45	8:00
WEYMOUTH	Society, Masonic Temple, 610 Broad Street	10:45	7:45
WINCHESTER	First Church, 58 Mt. Vernon Street	11:00	8:00
WINTHROP	First Church, 165 Winthrop Street	10:45	8:00
WOBURN	First Church, 18 Arlington Road	11:00	7:45

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Electoral Loopholes Cited in Texas

By Ralph W. Cessna
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

DALLAS, Texas, Oct. 7 — The recent fight within the Democratic Party here served to focus attention nationally and in a very demanding way on the outworn Electoral College with its controversial method of electing a United States President.

Recalling that when you vote for a President you don't vote for a President at all but for a set of presidential electors nominated by your party, who in turn cast their individual ballots for what may be, under law, their individual choice for the office, the almost fantastic possibilities in such a situation become apparent.

Those possibilities not only become apparent to some large and influential groups, chiefly in the South, and chiefly in Texas; they loomed as the tailor-made answer to a question raised by anti-Roosevelt Democrats—how to register their opposition to him without voting Republican.

There was, and still is, a plan, in Texas and in some other southern states, that aims at capitalizing on the Electoral College anachronism. Strange as it may seem, if the plan worked it could mean the election of Senator Harry F. Byrd (D) of Virginia, as President, with only a handful of voters, if any, casting their ballots for him.

Politics

Assessing the political factors of the South to see how the revolt of some Southern Democrats against the national Administration of their Party may affect the coming election, The Christian Science Monitor, in an interview survey, today continues its series of timely articles.

It works like this: The election in any event is expected to be close. The Democrats are counting on, among others, the 23 electoral votes of Texas. It is entirely conceivable that things might turn out so that Roosevelt wouldn't get those 23 Texas electoral votes. Of course if they went to Dewey that supposedly would mean the Republican candidate's election, in the event of such a close vote hinging on these Texas votes. But suppose they went to neither. That is possible, for there is on the Texas ballot a new party, the "Texas Regulars," with a slate of electors sworn to vote for some Democrat other than Roosevelt. If Texas voters—and remember this is just an "if"—gave a majority to that slate, it would mean that those votes would not go to Roosevelt.

Election Methods Discussed

Now suppose, as we said, that by withholding or threatening to withhold those 23 votes it would mean that neither Roosevelt nor Dewey would have the 266 majority necessary for election. That would mean that after the electors had properly cast their ballots on the first Monday after the second Wednesday in December, the election would have to go to the House of Representatives, where each state delegation gets one vote. As things stand this would mean, most estimates agree, that Dewey would be elected.

Now suppose that before the electors have cast their votes, those folks here who seek to get rid of Roosevelt were to go about the country, chiefly in the South probably—and this is actually what they say they propose to do—and look up the electors in states which went Democratic, and say to them: "Now look here, Roosevelt can't win. If this stalemate goes to the House, Dewey, a Republican, will be elected. Your vote will do no good anyhow. Wouldn't you rather have some Democrat, than Dewey? All right, when it comes time to cast your ballot, vote for Senator Byrd. That's what we're doing. Remember you wouldn't necessarily be going against the mandate of the voters, for they wanted a Democrat, didn't they?"

Stalemate Presupposed

In such case you'd have the nucleus of the 23 Texas votes to work with. It would be entirely within the realm of possibility for these anti-Roosevelt forces to find enough Democratic electors in other states to fall in with this plan to garner the necessary 266 votes for Byrd. This plan wouldn't even depend on anti-Roosevelt sentiment. It would only grow out of it.

Of course this presupposes the establishment of a stalemate to start with. Withholding of the 23 Texas votes might do it. But it is possible also that Democratic electors in other states will be ready, in spite of having been elected on the assumption they are for Roosevelt, to withhold their votes from him, thus similarly threatening a stalemate.

Some figure that by keeping, or threatening to keep as few as 15 electoral votes from Roosevelt in the "solid South," the election would be headed for the House.

Texas and Georgia and perhaps some others have what might be called "hybrid" ballots. In Georgia, for example, besides the regular Republican and regular Democratic tickets, there appear on the ballot a White Republic slate, and an Anti-Roosevelt Democratic slate. On each of the latter two slates are six Republicans and six Democrats, making the 12 electoral votes to which Georgia is entitled. One can see the confusing possibilities here. But just to make it more confusing, the electors on each of these two slates are the same persons.

The anti-Roosevelt forces claim unofficially to have under their control in Georgia, Mississippi, Texas, Florida, and Louisiana a total of 54 votes that could be swung against Roosevelt, though that would seem to be denied by the lack of complete anti-Roosevelt slates in all but two or three states, and the fact that most regular Democratic electors are pledged for Roosevelt.

In any event what can be done under this electoral system is right there before us in mathematical certainty, if not probability. Remember that in federal eyes any vote by any elected elector is good, regardless of his pledge or of any state law governing his action.

This system seems undemocratic on the face of it. Yet in the beginning it was even more so. As it stands today practice has so governed things that electors have invariably cast their ballots for the candidate of the party which named them. It is held by many, though, that the framers of the Constitution intended that the electors should use their own judgment, and as a matter of fact for the first two or three elections apparently they did. Only with development of the party system did the practice of using the electors simply as agents of the people spring up.

The idea originally was that it was better for the people to choose men they knew more or less personally and in whom they had confidence, and then leave to these leaders the responsibility of choosing the President. The important thing today is that it is still possible for cliques of leaders to so choose our President for us.

To change this system, it is pointed out, would not necessarily mean doing away with the electoral votes, alloted to states on the same basis as representation in Congress.

To obviate the kind of juggling which has been going on, or planned, based on the freedom in nearly every state, of the individual elector to vote as he pleases, it would be necessary only to change the Constitution to provide that the Secretary of State, say, of each state, cast the state's electoral votes for the candidate chosen by the individual voters. Each state would still be allotted the number of electoral votes as at present.

This would be a direct vote, but weighted in such a way as to avoid that domination by congested areas. It is this kind of change, to do away with the voting for electors who may in turn vote as they please, rather than to do away with the electoral college protection against domination by the more densely populated North, that many Southern leaders today advocate.

Tribute to Courage of Greeks Paid by Roosevelt and Hull

WASHINGTON, Oct. 7 (AP)—President Roosevelt issued a statement yesterday declaring he was deeply moved over the news that the British had landed and begun the liberation of Greece.

The statement:

"I am deeply moved at the news that the liberation of Greece has begun. In a truer sense, its enslavement has never been a fact. For nearly four years an indomitable Greek nation has suffered the terrifying effects of aggression on an unprecedented scale.

"When many men—even stouthearted men of good will—had almost lost hope, the Greek people challenged the invincibility of the mechanized Nazi monster, pitting against inhuman engines of war and cold-blooded calculating strategy little more than the fierce spirit of freedom.

"Four years is a long time to starve and die, to see children massacred, to watch villages burn to rubble and ashes. But it is not a long enough time to extinguish the clear flame of the Hellenis heritage which throughout centuries has taught the dignity of man.

"It is more than fitting, it is inevitable, that as hopeless darkness in engulfing the ideals of Nazi barbarism the clear Greek air will once more be breathed by free men without fear of oppression, and that the Acropolis, for 25 centuries a symbol of man's accomplishment in an environment of human liberty, will again be a beacon of faith for the future."

Secretary of State Cordell Hull also issued a statement in which he said:

"The present military action to liberate Greece and release the Greek people from the martyrdom which they have suffered for 3½ long years comes as welcome news to the American Government and people.

"Greek resistance has never faltered, either inside or outside the country, despite the starvation of the population, the savage destruction of Greek towns and the wanton killing of Greek hostages by the enemy."

Dewey Accused of Sidetracking

WASHINGTON, Oct. 7 (AP)—Senator Joseph C. O'Mahoney (D) of Wyoming said last night that Gov. Thomas E. Dewey should not be permitted to take the peace issue out of the campaign "until he tells the country how he is dealing with Republican isolationists in the Senate whose whispers will rise to a roar after the election is over."

In a speech prepared for delivery over NBC, the Senate Democratic Campaign Committee Chairman asserted the Republican presidential nominee "undertakes to create the illusion that questions of war and peace have been lifted from the campaign."

Dewey's plan, Senator O'Mahoney said, is to sidetrack the international issue "so as to bring back to the Party fold those Republicans who place peace above partisanship," and to sidetrack domestic issues by adopting Roosevelt policies with a promise of "better administration."

With these "troublesome issues" out of the way, the Senator continued, the Republican standard bearer concentrates on Administration "mistakes" by seeking to "blow up trivialities," and to "stir up resentment among the people because of annoyances and even hardships on the home front."

NEW YORK, Oct. 7 (AP)—Comparison of the size of the listening audiences of recent political radiocasts by President Roosevelt and Gov. Thomas E. Dewey was announced Oct. 5 by Co-operative Analysis of Broadcasting, Inc., known to the trade as the Crossley Program Survey.

It gave the President's speech of Sept. 23, carried by the Columbia and National networks, a rating of 26.4 per cent of the maximum possible listening audience. Governor Dewey's Oklahoma City speech of September was listed as 20.9 per cent. It went out via the National and Blue networks.

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BOSTON

Neighborhood Chairmen New Girl Scout Feature

Women's Activities

By Alice Myers

Assistant Woman's Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

To bring leaders and girls closer together in an expanding program, the Boston Council of Girl Scouts is introducing Neighborhood Chairmen into the local Scout organization. By Oct. 20, when Mrs. Roger E. Alford of the National Staff comes to Boston to give a three-week training course, it hopes to have completed the appointment of some 60 such chairmen.

Neighborhood Chairmen will not do away with District Chairmen, but the new Neighborhood Plan as it is called will break down the organization into smaller units, which the Council believes will be more flexible and help bridge the gap between girls and volunteer leaders.

A Neighborhood will consist of five or six Girl Scout Troops operating within a few blocks of each other. Its chairman will act as co-ordinator of all adults in Scouting in the Neighborhood. Every two months she will meet with all Leaders in her Neighborhood and once a month with all Neighborhood Chairmen in her District. Just now District Chairmen are busy dividing their territories into Neighborhoods.

The Boston organization is commencing its fall program with a goal of eight new troops in each District by the end of November. The District Chairmen include Mrs. Roger Griffin, Allston-Brighton; Mrs. Edward Allen, Dorchester; Mrs. Charles Landen, Jamaica Plain; Mrs. J. Louis Kline, Roxbury; Mrs. Edmund Delaney, South Boston; Miss Carol Orr and Mrs. Edward Clancy, East Boston.

The professional staff at the Boston headquarters has three new members, two of them replacements and one representing an enlargement of the staff. Miss Jean Hawthorne, formerly of Cortland, N. Y., has just taken up her duties as Parkway and Charlestown District Secretary, replacing Miss Natalie M. Stansfield who has gone to Winchester as Executive Secretary.

Miss Elizabeth McCrone of Dover, N. H., who has done settlement work in Columbus, Ohio, and at Everett House in Dorchester, will take over the professional direction of the Roxbury and Hyde Park District. Allston, Brighton, East and Central Boston will have the assistance of Mrs. Charles Haynes, a Cornell graduate, who comes here from New York City. She replaces Miss Jeannette Deaver, who becomes Training and Program Secretary for the entire city.

Women's City Club

An autumn program that promises stimulating discussion as well as social get-togethers opens at the Women's City Club on Monday evening with an analysis of the European situation by the internationalist and author, Dr. Payson S. Wild, who is on the staff both at Harvard College and at the U. S. Naval War College, Newport, R. I. This will be the first of three talks by Dr. Wild, the others being scheduled for Nov. 22 and Dec. 6.

At a meeting sponsored jointly by the Club's Public Affairs Committee and the Boston League of Women Voters on Tuesday at 4 p. m., three speakers will discuss how women can help establish permanent peace through overcoming discrimination and building mutual respect among peoples. Dr. Joseph L. McCorison, Jr., regional director of the National Conference of Christians and Jews, Jacob J. Kaplan, member of the American Jewish Committee and of Governor Saltonstall's Committee for Racial and Religious Understanding, and Thomas H. Mahony, chairman of the Greater Boston Community Relations Committee, are the speakers.

At a Get-Together Dinner for members only on Wednesday evening, Mrs. James J. Storrow, the Club's distinguished first President, will be guest of honor. Miss Isabel Leighton, actress, dramatist, and author, will entertain with stories of her experiences as a war correspondent.

Monday Programs

Brookline Woman's Club—Open House, Whitney Hall, 2 p. m. Mrs. Ward Beecher Greene, Literature Chairman, will present Mildred Beryl Palmer, who will speak on "Making the Best Out of Life."

Heptorean Club of Somerville—American Home Day will feature an exhibit and sale by the handicraft group. Luncheon at 12:30 p. m. will be followed by a business meeting and a talk by the Rev. Walton E. Cole on "American Homes and the Postwar World."

D. A. R.—Mrs. Scott A. Bullard, State Vice-Chairman of Junior Membership, and Mrs. Marion E. Mansur, State Chairman of Approved Schools, will speak at a meeting of the Old South Chapter, Park Street Church, 1:30 p. m. There will be a food sale.

Fortnightly Club of Winchester—Reception to new members, 1 p. m., with musical program by the Boston Symphonic Ensemble. Mrs. H. Stanley Kinsley, Eighth District Director, will be guest of honor; Mrs. Warren Whitman is President.

Dorchester Physicians' Wives Association—At their annual fall luncheon at the Hotel Vendome, Miss Dorothy Wayman, staff reporter of the Boston Globe, will discuss "Juvenile Delinquency."

Boston Ruskin Club—Autumn Musicale arranged by Mme. Luisa Tosi, Boston Public Library Lecture Hall, 3 p. m.

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Koussevitzky On Air Tonight With 'Eroica'

The Dialers Guide

By the Radio Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

For the opening concert tonight of his second season of sponsored radiocasts, Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, conductor of the Boston Symphony Orchestra, has elected to play Beethoven's Symphony No. 3, in E flat major (Eroica) in a program dedicated to the "Heroes of the United Nations." WHDH originates the program to the Blue Network, 8:30 p. m.

On Sunday, for the first program of the subscription season, Dr. Arthur Rodzinski, with the New York Philharmonic-Symphony Orchestra, has selected Beethoven's Symphony No. 7, in A major, a newly-revised version of John Alden Carpenter's "Sea Drift," a suite from Richard Strauss's "Der Rosenkavalier," and Morton Gould's arrangement of George Gershwin's "I Got Rhythm." CBS, to WEEI, 3 p. m.

Typical Pops Program

For his new "Sunday at 4:30" symphonic series, Arthur Fiedler with a 45-piece symphony orchestra, has chosen a typical "Pops" program, including Rossini's Overture to "The Barber of Seville," Dinicu-Heifetz's Hora Staccato, and the Finale from Tchaikovsky's Symphony No. 4, in F minor. WBZ originates the concert from the Boston Opera House, to NBC, at 4:30 p. m. WBZ-FM, frequency modulation station of WBZ, also takes concert from 5 to 5:30 p. m.

Harriet Hilliard and Ozzie Nelson, who have demonstrated their singing and comedic talents with Red Skelton, are to be heard in their own program series debuting Sunday, CBS, to WEEI, 6 p. m.

Kreisler on Monday

For his second radio concert on Monday, Fritz Kreisler has chosen the first and second movements of Bruch's Concerto No. 1, in G minor, the "Londonderry Air," in his own arrangement, and his own "Schön Rosmarin," NBC, to WBZ, 9 p. m.

"Fibber McGee and Molly," Marian and Jim Jordan, are scheduled to make their seasonal premiere, postponed one week, on Tuesday, NBC, to WBZ, 9:30 p. m.

Sumner Welles, former Undersecretary of State, is to begin, on Wednesday, a series of weekly commentaries, Mutual, to WNAC, 10 p. m.

Boston Symphony Orchestra Opens Sixty-Fourth Season

By L. A. Sloper

The Boston Symphony Orchestra opened its sixty-fourth season on the afternoon of Oct. 6 in Symphony Hall, with Dr. Serge Koussevitzky beginning his twenty-first year as conductor, and with a personnel unchanged in any essential particular.

The inaugural concert was as auspicious as you would expect under such favorable circumstances. Warmly greeted by a standing house, Dr. Koussevitzky was vigorous and alert. The orchestra was, as ever, responsive to his direction. The magnificent tone, the technical precision, the superb plasticity all were in evidence.

* * *

The program opened with the "Eroica" Symphony, the performance of which was dedicated "to the heroes of the United Nations." The other items on the list were William Schuman's "Prayer in Time of War," played for the first time in Boston, and Ravel's Second Suite from "Daphnis et Chloé."

The performance of the symphony was marked by the usual orchestral virtuosity and by the characteristic eloquence of the conductor's familiar interpretation. The emphasis was on lyricism, and on an emotionalism of Slavic intensity; and the dramatic content of the score was heavily underlined.

Dr. Koussevitzky always stresses this dramatic element; in fact, he adds something to it by means of his sudden changes of tempo and dynamics. Oddly enough, this quality of suddenness extends also to his crescendos, which climb on steps instead of on a ramp—oddly, because they would be even more effective if they mounted steadily and evenly.

* * *

Mr. Schuman's "Prayer in Time of War," originally entitled "Prayer—1943," held the interest that always attaches to the work of this accomplished musician. The "Prayer" begins with an arresting device that was used at greater length in his Second Symphony: a single sustained note over which unrelated chords wander. In this case the pedal note is in the violas, and the distant pianissimo chords are contributed by the horns. The device is effective in establishing an other-wordly atmosphere, and this atmosphere is sustained for some time by means of melodies in various choirs and by an imaginative orchestration which adds to the impression of devotional sincerity.

So far, the work lives up to the composer's declaration that "the title is merely some indication of the kind of feeling that went into the composition." But the remainder of the work does not seem to support his contention that the score "is not program music in the usual sense of that overworked term."

For he goes on to a series of episodes which bear little apparent relation to what has gone before, or to one another. If these episodes are not programmatic, I do not know what they are. They sound at times rather like clashes of arms, at other moments they suggest perhaps the suffering and aspiration of the people; but otherwise, so far as I could discover, they do not make much sense as a musical structure. The piece has, however, the virtue of providing some exquisite solo passages for the virtuoso of the first desks.

The composer was present to acknowledge the cordial applause of the audience.

Ration Dates for Consumers

Meats and Fats—Book No. 4 Red stamps A8 through Z8 and A5 through K5 now valid and worth 10 points each, regardless of numbers printed on them. Good indefinitely. Red tokens may be used as change. No more red stamps will be validated until Oct. 29.

Canned Goods—Blue stamps A8 through Z8, and also A5 through R5 in Book 4, worth 10 points each, now valid; good indefinitely. No more blue stamps will be validated until Nov. 1.

Sugar—Stamps 30 through 33 in Book 4 now valid for five pounds each; good indefinitely.

Stamp No. 40 in Book 4 now valid for five pounds for home canning. Good through Feb. 28, 1945.

In addition to five pounds for canning on Stamp 40, a maximum of 20 pounds of sugar a person for home canning will be granted on application to local War Price and Rationing Boards.

Fuel Oil—Period 4 and 5 coupons now valid; and good throughout current heating year. (Class 4, small domestic users, 10 gallons; class 5, large domestic users, 50 gallons.)

New Period 1 coupons may be used as soon as received from ration board.

Gasoline "A"—No. 11A coupons for 3 gallons each now valid; expire Nov. 8.

Applications for new "A" coupons, valid Nov. 9, now available at local ration boards.

Serially numbered B4, B5, C3, C4, and C5 coupons now good for 5 gallons each. B3 and C3 coupons invalid as of Sept. 30. Expiration dates on others vary. Each coupon must be indorsed in ink with State and registration number.

Shoes—Stamps 1 and 2 on "Airplane" sheet of Book 3 now valid for one pair each. Both good indefinitely. A new shoe stamp will become valid Nov. 1.

Stoves—Certificates obtainable from local boards.

Tires—New prewar and synthetic tires now restricted to "B" and "C" gasoline ration book-holders. "A" book-holders now eligible for used tires. Tubes now ration free.

Fire Fighting Exhibit Planned

An exhibition of fire fighting, showing the progress made from cumbersome equipment to the split-second timing technique used today, will be put on for the public by Boston fire fighters starting at 11.15 Monday morning, the first day of Fire Prevention Week, at Jordan Marsh Company.

The program will include 269th Army Band; a talk by Fire Commissioner William Arthur Reilly; hand drawn pumps of 1872 and 1868 will answer alarms from the bell on the roof of Jordan Marsh Company, as will a horse-drawn steamer of 1879 and a steamer of 1912. In contrast modern engine 7 and latter companies 3, 8, and 24 will respond to the fourth alarm. The exhibition and display is put on in co-operation with the Boston Fire Department and the Committee on Public Safety.

Events Scheduled In Greater Boston

Sunday

Joseph Laderoute, tenor, will give a free recital in the Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum at 2 p. m.

Free public lecture on Christian Science by Paul A. Harsch, C. S. B., a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church. The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of First Church of Christ, Scientist, Hingham, in Sanborn Auditorium, Hingham High School, at 3 p. m.

Free public lecture on Christian Science by Anna E. Herzog, C. S. B., a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church. The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of First Church of Christ, Scientist, Norwood, in Junior High School Auditorium, Washington and Bond Streets, at 3 p. m.

The Boston Public Library will present Mr. Charles J. Connick as speaker at 8 p. m. and his subject will be "Adventures in Light and Color."

Monday

Free public lecture on Christian Science by Anna E. Herzog, C. S. B., a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church. The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of First Church of Christ, Scientist, Lynn, in the Church Edifice, Chestnut Street, near Broad, at 8 p. m.

Tuesday

Dr. André Morize, Professor of French Literature at Harvard University, will speak on "Towards a New France" at a Forum meeting to be held at the First Parish Unitarian Church in Scituate.

Spreadless Meals Barred

Acting quickly on the decision of Boston hotels to eliminate butter at all meals except breakfast, the Regional Office of Price Administration reminded the hotels and restaurants contemplating such a move that substitute spreads must be served. These may consist of jam, jelly, marmalade, peanut butter, or similar spreads, and no additional charge for butter may be made.

Sunday's FM Programs

WBZFM, Boston

2:00 p. m.—Melodic Favorites.
2:30 p. m.—Same as WBZ.
3:00 p. m.—News; Waltz Time.
3:30 p. m.—Army Hour.
4:40-6:00 p. m.—Same as WBZ.
6:00 p. m.—News; Dinner Music.
6:45 p. m.—Dave Rose's Orchestra.
7:00 p. m.—Show Time.
7:30 p. m.—Listen to Liebert.
7:45 p. m.—Theater of the Air.
8:00 p. m.—"Pops Concert."
9:00 p. m.—News; Concert Hall.
9:30 p. m.—Same as WBZ.
10:00 p. m.—Sign Off.

WGTR—WMTW

2:45 to 5:00 p. m.—Same as WNAC.
5:00 p. m. to 11 same as WNAC.
11:15 p. m.—Sign Off.

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Overture to "The Barber of Seville" ..... Rossini
Irish Tune from County Derry ..... Arranged by Grainger
Hora Staccato ..... Dinicu—Heifetz
Finale, Symphony No. 4 in F minor ..... Tchaikovsky

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Entertainment Timetable

Theaters

Shubert—"Robin Hood." Music by Reginald de Koven. Book by Harry B. Smith. 8:30. Matinees Saturday and Columbus Day at 2:30.

Plymouth—"I Remember Mama," by John van Druten. Presented by Richard Rogers and Oscar Hammerstein, 2d. Starring Mady Christians. Oscar Homolka. 8:30. Matinees Thursdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Wilbur—"Meet a Body—", a murder-mystery-comedy by Jane Hinton. Presented by H. Clay Blaney. Featuring Al Shean and Whitford Kane. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30. (Special matinee Columbus Day. Wednesday matinee to be omitted next week.)

Ballet

Boston Opera House—"Romeo and Juliet." "Pair at Sorochinsk," and "Princess Aurora," presented by the Ballet Theater, 8:15.

Dance Orchestra

Totem Pole, Norumbega Park, Auburndale—Dancing tonight. Baron Hugo and his orchestra.

Music

Symphony Hall—Concert by the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, conductor, 8:30.

Sunday

Symphony Hall—Concert by the Don Cossacks, Serge Jaroff, conductor, 3:30.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum—Concert by Joseph Victor Laderoute, tenor. Cornelia Linfield, accompanist, 2.

Museum of Fine Arts—Victory Concert for members of the Armed Forces. Ronald Hayes, tenor. Reginald Boardman at the piano, 4.

Films in Boston

Exeter—"Mr. Skeffington." Bette Davis, Claude Rains, 10:45 a. m., 2:45, 5:55, 9. News and Battle for the Marianas, 2, 5, 8.

Fenway—"Janie." Joyce Reynolds, Robert Hutton. 12:30, 3:25, 6:20, 9:15. "The Last Ride." Richard Travis, 11:30 a. m., 2:20, 5:20, 8:10.

Keith Memorial—"Singing Sheriff." Bob Crosby. 9:35 a. m., 12:25, 3:10, 5:55, 8:45. "Gypsy Wildcat." Maria Montez, Jon Hall, Peter Coe. 10:40 a. m., 1:30, 4:15, 7:05, 10.

Kenmore—"Going My Way," Bing Crosby. 1:26, 2:23, 5:37, 8:51.

Majestic—"The Song of Bernadette." Jennefer Jones. 9:45 a. m., 12:31, 3:15, 6, 8:45.

Metropolitan—"Rainbow Island." Dorothy Lamour, Eddie Bracken. 11:45 a. m., 3, 6:15, 9:40. "Atlantic City." Constance Moore, Jerry Colonna. 10:05 a. m., 1:30, 4:45, 8.

Modern—"Double Indemnity." Barbara Stanwyck, Fred MacMurray. 9:10 a. m., 12:10, 3:10, 6:15, 9:25. "Three Little Sisters." Mary Lee, Ruth Terry, Cheryl Walker. 10:55 a. m., 1:55, 5:05, 8:10.

Orpheum—"Since You Went Away," Claudette Colbert, Jennifer Jones, Joseph Cotten. 9:08 a. m., 12, 3:04, 6, 9:10.

Paramount—"Janie," Joyce Reynolds, Robert Hutton. 9:35 a. m., 12:30, 3:20, 6:20, 9:15. "The Last Ride," Richard Travis. 11:25 a. m., 2:15, 5:15, 8:10.

RKO-Boston—"Wilson," Alexander Knox, Charles Coburn. 8:55 a. m., 12, 3:10, 6:15, 9:25. Stage show: 11:30 a. m., 2:35, 5:45, 8:55.

Scollay—"Greenwich Village." Don Ameche, Carmen Miranda. 9:45 a. m., 12:40, 3:40, 6:40, 9:40. "Roger Touhy, Gangster," Preston Foster. 11:30 a. m., 2:30, 5:30, 8:30.

State—"Since You Went Away," Claudette Colbert, Jennifer Jones, Joseph Cotten. 11:45 a. m., 2:35, 6:05, 9:10.

South Station Theater—"March of Time—Post War Farms," "Brazil Today," "Proudly We Serve," "Leon Errol Comedy," "Sports," "National and War News," comedy. Continuous 9:30 a. m., to midnight.

Telepix—"March of Time—Farms of the Future," "Hugh Herbert," "Unusual Occupations," "Dance Music," "Animal Novelty," "Brazil," "Digest of World News," color cartoon. Continuous 10:30 a. m., to midnight.

Uptown—"Secret Command," Pat O'Brien, Carole Landis. 1, 3:40, 6:25, 9:30. "Take It or Leave It," Phil Baker. 2:25, 5:10, 8:15.

Washington Street Olympia—"Greenwich Village," Carmen Miranda, Don Ameche, William Bendix. 10:20 a. m., 1:10, 4, 6:50, 9:40. "Roger Touhy, Gangster," Preston Foster. 9:05, 11:55 a. m., 2:45, 5:30, 8:20.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON—Capitol: "I Love a Soldier," Paulette Goddard, Sonny Tufts. "Crime by Night," Jane Wyman. Cont. 1:25-11.
Allston: "Song of the Open Road," Edgar Bergen, Charlie McCarthy, "Vigilantes Rides," Russell Hayden. 1:45, 8.

ARLINGTON—Capitol: "The Songs of the Open Road," Charlie McCarthy, Edgar Bergen. "The Imposter," Jean Gabin.
Regent: "Buffalo Bill," Joel McCrea, Maureen O'Hara. "Silent Partners," William Henry.

BRAINTREE—Braintree: "Cobra Woman," Jon Hall, Maria Montez. "Ladies Courageous," Loretta Young. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

BRIGHTON—Egyptian: "Make Your Own Bed," Jack Carson, Jane Wyman. "Between Two Worlds," John Garfield, Paul Henreid. 1:30, 7:50.

BROOKLINE — Brookline Village: "Mr. Skeffington," Bette Davis, Claude Rains. 2:15, 6, 9:50. "Falcon in Mexico," Tom Conway.
Coolidge Corner: "Secret Command," Pat O'Brien, Carole Landis. "Kansas City Kitty," Joan Davis.
Cleveland Circle: "Mr. Skeffington," Bette Davis, Claude Rains. "Falcon in Mexico," Tom Conway. Cont. 1:45-11.

CAMBRIDGE—Central Square: "I Love a Soldier," Paulette Goddard, Sonny Tufts. "Man from Frisco," Ann Shirley, Michael O'Shea. Continuous 1-11.
Harvard: "Bathing Beauty," Red Skelton, E. Williams. "Attack," 2, 8.
University: "The Eve of St. Mark," Anne Baxter, William Eythe, Michael O'Shea. 2:45, 6:10, 9:35. "Kansas City Kitty," Joan Davis. 1:20, 4:50, 8:15.

EVERETT—Capitol: "Home in Indiana," Walter Brennan. 2:17, 6:17, 9:17. "Twilight on the Prairie," Eddie Quillan. 2:08, 5:08, 8:08.
Park: "This Is the Life," D. O'Connor. "U-Boat Prisoner," Bruce Bennett, Erik Rolf.

HYDE PARK—Fairmount: "Mr. Skeffington," Bette Davis, Claude Rains. "Falcon in Mexico," Tom Conway.

JAMAICA PLAIN—Jamaica: "Mr. Skeffington," Bette Davis. "Falcon in Mexico," Tom Conway. 1:30, 4:45.

LEXINGTON—Lexington: "Mr. Skeffington," Bette Davis, Claude Rains. Latest March of Time and shorts.

MALDEN—Granada: "Escape to Danger," Eric Portman. 2, 5:07, 8:14. "In Society," Abbott and Costello. 3:28, 6:35, 9:42.
Malden: "Mr. Skeffington," Bette Davis. Selected short subjects.
Mystic: "The Invisible Man's Revenge," Jon Hall, Evelyn Ankers. 1:52, 4:55, 7:58. "It Happened Tomorrow," Dick Powell, Linda Darnell. 3:24, 6:27, 9:30.
Maplewood: "Stars on Parade," Lyn Merrick, Larry Parks. 4:22, 8:07. "Adventures of Mark Twain," Fredric March, Alexis Smith. 1:45, 5:30, 9:15.
Strand: "Secret Command," Pat O'Brien, Carole Landis. 3:24, 6:25, 9:26. "Louisiana Hayride," Judy Canova. 2:12, 5:13, 8:14.
Orpheum: "Going My Way," Bing Crosby. 2:35, 5:35, 8:35. Selected short subjects. 1:45, 4:45, 7:45.

MATTAPAN—Oriental: "I Love a Soldier," Paulette Goddard, Sonny Tufts. "Crime by Night," Jane Wyman. Cont. 1:15-11.

MEDFORD—Medford: "The Hour Before the Dawn," Franchot Tone, Veronica Lake. "Henry Aldrich's Little Secret," Jimmy Lydon.
Fellsway: "The Life of Dr. Wassell," Gary Cooper, Laraine Day. Selected Shorts.

MELROSE—Melrose: "Heavenly Body," William Powell, Hedy Lamarr. "This Is the Life," Susanna Foster.

NATICK—Colonial: "Double Indemnity," Barbara Stanwyck, Fred MacMurray. "Man from Frisco," Michael O'Shea. 1:45, 7:45.

NEEDHAM—Paramount: "Marine Raiders," Pat O'Brien, Ruth Hussey. "This Is the Life," Donald O'Connor.

NEWTON—Paramount: "In Society," Abbott and Costello. "The Imposter," Jean Gabin. 2, 8.

QUINCY—Capitol: "Christmas Holiday," Deanna Durbin, Gene Kelly. "The Girl in the Case."
Strand: "I Love a Soldier," B. Fitzgerald, Paulette Goddard. "Gambler's Choice," Chester Morris, Nancy Kelly.
Alhambra: "Tender Comrade," all star cast. "Follow the Boys," Ginger Rogers.

SOMERVILLE—Central: "Yellow Canary," Anna Neagle, Richard Greene. "Sailor's Holiday," Arthur Lake.
Strand: "Lady and the Monster," Vera Ralston, Richard Arlen. "Two-Man Submarine," Anne Savage, Tom Neal.
Capitol and Ball Square: "Mr. Skeffington," Bette Davis, Claude Rains. "Girl Who Dared," Lorna Gray.

SOUTH WEYMOUTH—Cameo: "Cobra Woman," Jon Hall, Maria Montez. "Her Primitive Man," Louise Allbritton. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

WAKEFIELD—Wakefield: "Mystery Man," William Boyd. 2:05, 7:50. "Bathing Beauty," Red Skelton, Esther Williams. 3:12, 8:57.

WALTHAM—Embassy: "I Love a Soldier," Paulette Goddard, Sonny Tufts. "Crime by Night," Jane Wyman.

WATERTOWN—Watertown Square: "Star Spangled Rhythm," Betty Hutton. "Monster Maker," J. Carroll Naish.
Coolidge: "White Cliffs of Dover," Irene Dunne. "Jam Session," Ann Miller, Jess Barker.

WELLESLEY HILLS—Community Playhouse: "The Hour Before Dawn," Franchot Tone, Veronica Lake. "The Song of the Open Road," Jane Powell, Edgar Bergen, Charlies McCarthy, W. C. Fields.

WEST NEWTON—West Newton: "Marine Raiders," Pat O'Brien, Ruth Hussey. "This is the Life," Donald O'Connor.

WINCHESTER — Winchester: "Cobra Woman," Jon Hall, Maria Montez. "That Nazty Nuisance," Bobby Watson.

Political Addresses On Radio Tonight

Republican

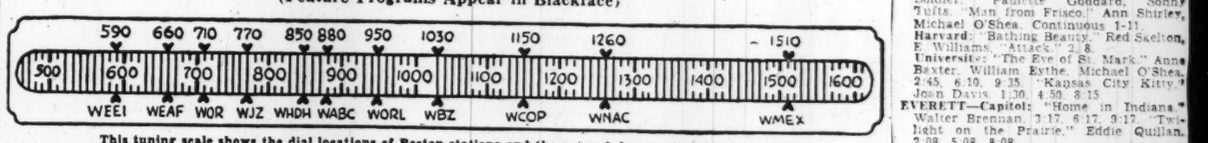
9:45 p. m.—WEEI—Gov. Thomas E. Dewey.

Democratic

9:40 p. m.—WEEI—Senator Claude Pepper, Florida, "International Co-operation."

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)



This tuning scale shows the dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

	WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-199m
12:00	Theater of Today;	"What's Cooking?"; Variety show; Music pgm	News; Marvin Behrens	Francis Cronin, console	"Noonday Potpourri"
12:15	Carol Landis	Farm and Home Makers	"Man on the Farm"	News service	Potpourri"; News
12:30	Stars Over Hollywood; U. Merkel	Farm and Home Makers	"Man on the Farm"	Musical Roundup	Italian drama; music
12:45	Circle; Lullabies	Farm and Home Makers	Four-H Club program	Musical Roundup	Italian drama; music
1:00	Grand Central Station; dr.; Talk	Spotlight on Youth	"Adventure Ahead"; dramatic sketch	Studio speaker	Italian melodies
1:15	Country Journal	Spotlight on Youth	"Luncheon With Salvy"	Views and Reviews	"Kick Conga"
1:30	Country Journal	"Memory Lane Ballads"	News service	Vincent Lopez Orch.	"Parade of Bands"
1:45	Country Journal	Fishermen's program		Vincent Lopez Orch.	Parade of Bands; News
2:00	Report to Nation; drama; interviews	"The Kickoff"	Yale-Cornell game	Charles Hodges, news	Sports program
2:15	"Pan America Calling"; music	Yale-Cornell game	Yale-Cornell game	Lani McIntire's Orch	Sports; music; news
2:45		Yale-Cornell game	Yale-Cornell game	George Sterney's Orch.	Sports program
3:00	News service	Yale-Cornell game	Yale-Cornell game	World Series game	Sports program
3:15	Melody in the Sky	Yale-Cornell game	Yale-Cornell game	World Series game	Pepper Shaker
3:30	Show Time Matinee	Yale-Cornell game	Yale-Cornell game	World Series game	News service
3:45	Show Time Matinee	Yale-Cornell game	Yale-Cornell game	World Series game	Political talk
4:00	"Follies"; Evelyn Howe, mc.; News,	Yale-Cornell game	Yale-Cornell game	World Series game	Cowboy Jamboree
4:15	Concert Time	Yale-Cornell game	Yale-Cornell game	World Series game	Popular recordings
4:30	Concert Time	Yale-Cornell game	Yale-Cornell game	World Series game	Popular recordings
4:45	Concert Time	Yale-Cornell game	Yale-Cornell game	World Series game	Popular recordings
5:00	Studio program	Music; Concert Orchestra; Josef Stopak, cond	"Your America"; Lee Kopp, cond.; guests	World Series game	Popular recordings
5:15	Studio program	Concert orchestra	"Story to Order"	World Series game	Popular recordings
5:30	Studio program	"Hello, Sweetheart"	"Starring Curt Massey"	Sports program	Popular recordings
5:45	Studio program			Lee Castle's Orch.	News service
6:00	Page One; News	Dinner concert	News; Geoffrey Harwood	News service	Sports; Dance music
6:15	People's Platform:	Newscast	Bump Hadley, sports	Digest; Snapshots	Dance music
6:30	Peace in Pacific	Soldiers With Wings	Symphony of Melody	Fred Fove's H. S. Sports	March to Victory
6:45	World Today News	Soldiers With Wings	Political talk	Musical Rendezvous	Sports of the Day
7:00	Lionel Barrymore;	Sports news; music	"They Call Me Joe"; dr.	American Eagles in	Political talk
7:15	"Mayor of Town"	Leland Stowe, comment	Negro contributions	Britain; interviews	News service
7:30	"America in Air"	Salon Music	"Ellery Queen"; drama	"Confidentially Yours"	Musical comedy songs
7:45	"America in Air"	Salon Music	"Ellery Queen"; drama	World Series resume	Billy Dooley's Orch.
8:00	Kenny Baker Show;	Early Am. Dance Music	Rudy Vallee Show; Joan	Frank Singiser, news	Religious program
8:15	Spike Jones, guest	Early Am. Dance Music	Davis; Edith Gwynn	Bob Stanley's Orch.	Religious program
8:30	"Inner Sanctum";	Boston Symphony Or-	Truth or Consequence;	The Cisco Kid"; drama	Tommy Carr's Orch
8:45	Mystery dr.; News	chestra; Dr. Serge	Ralph Edwards, m. c.	The Cisco Kid"; drama	Royal Light Quartet
9:00	'Your Hit Parade';	Koussevitzky, cond.;	National Barn Dance;	Chicago Theater"; "An	Classical Album
9:15	Frank Sinatra; or,	Beethoven program	music; comedy; orch.	Incident at Oak Manor";	Classical Album
9:30	Senator Pepper	Dance orchestra	"Can You Top This?";	soloists; orchestra;	Classical Album
9:45	Thomas E. Dewey	Dance orchestra; Quiz.	Ford-Hershfield-Laurie	speaker	Classical Album
10:00	Thomas E. Dewey	Guy Lombardo's Or. in	Patsy Kelly; Barry Wood	"Results, Inc."; Claire	News service
10:15	J C Flippen's 'Corrections, Please';	Musical Autographs	Ray Milland, guest	Trevor, Floyd Nolan	"The Lonesome Drifter"
10:30	"We, the People";	Herbert Marshall in	Grand Ole Opry; Whitey	"Mysterious Traveler";	Popular recordings
10:45	Network speakers	"The Man Called X"	Ford; Roy Acuff; songs	dramatic sketch	Popular recordings
11:00	News; Weather	Newscast	News; E. N. Eddy, news	News service	Popular recordings
11:15	"Unrationed Jam"	Lawrence Welk's Orch.	Weather's Off the Record	Shady Valley Barn	Popular recordings
11:30	Frankie Carle's Or.	Fishermen's program	"I Sustain the Wings";	Dance; George Wood;	Day's End; music
11:45	Frankie Carle's Or.	Concert in Miniature	TTC Band; soloists	soloists; orchestra	Day's End; News

Sunday's Programs

	WEEI-590-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-199m
8:00	News; "Melodies"	Church services	Invitation to the Waltz	Young People's Church	
8:15	Religious program	Newscast	News service; Weather	of the Air; speakers	
8:30	Uncle Elmer's Song	Religious program	Evangelical Hour; speaker; quartet; soloist	Radio Carollers	"Wake Up Smiling"
8:45	Circle; Lullabies	"The Breakfast Table"		News service	News; Farm and Home
9:00	News of the World	Newscast	World News Roundup	Religious program	Waltz Time
9:15	E. Power Biggs, or-	Judea Hour	Church School of Air	Religious program	Religious services
9:30	gan; guests	Judea Hour	NBC String Quartet	Network speaker	Religious services
9:45	News service	Judea Hour	NBC String Quartet	Network speaker	Morning Melodies
10:00	Church of the Air,	Israel's Music & Drama	National Radio Pulpit	Radio Bible Class	Morning Melodies
10:15	Church of the Air,	Israel's Music & Drama	National Radio Pulpit	Radio Bible Class	Music in the Modern
10:30	Political talk	Park Street Church	New Radio Reporter"	Weather; Symphonietta"	Manner; recordings
10:45	"Deep South"	Services; speaker	"It's Show Time"	"Symphonietta"	Tremont Temple
11:00	News; Blue Jacket	Park Street Church	"The Eternal Light";	Service from Cathedral	Tremont Temple
11:15	Choir; Dan O'Neil	Services; speaker	"Rhode Island Refuge"	Church of St. Paul	Tremont Temple
11:30	Invitation to Learning; guest speakers	Park Street Church	Labor Speaks	Service from Cathedral	Tremont Temple
11:45		Services; speaker	Marion Loveridge, songs	Church of St. Paul	Tremont Temple
12:00	News service	Italian music	News; Weather; Music;	Religious program	News service
12:15	I T M'Donald, news	Newscast	Musical program	Religious program	"Vocal Spotlite"
12:30	Transatlantic Call:	Matinee of Yesterday	Stradivari Orchestra;	Religious program	Gilbert & Sullivan
12:45	People to People	Matinee of Yesterday	Paul Lavalle, conduct	Religious program	Gilbert & Sullivan
1:00	Beacon St. Window	Clayte Hazelwood	News service	News service	New Balbo Playhouse
1:15	Revue; music	'Magic Carpet of Music'	Washington News—Ints	Religious program	Italian Melodies
1:30	Studio speaker	Cavalcade of Song	Univ of Chicago Round-	Mystery dramatization	Joseph Tall's Hour
1:45	Edward R. Murrow	Cavalcade of Song	table: 'Busi's, Postwar'	Mystery dramatization	Joseph Tall's Hour
2:00	Dangerously Yours;	Cavalcade of Song	"Those We Love," dra-	Political talk	"Three-Quarter Time"
2:15	Victor Jory, dr.	Cavalcade of Song	matic sketch	"Band Parade"	"Three-Quarter Time"
2:

Communist Revue Collects $1,500 for F. D. R. Fight

Veteran Communists, or, at least, those with sympathies for the "F. D. R. Bandwagon Revue," which played in Symphony Hall last night before about 2,000 persons, under the auspices of the Massachusetts Communist Political Association, had one outstanding amusing comment:

"It used to be us Communists who did the picketing, now it's the Republicans!"

Earl Browder, Communist leader in the United States, who spoke between the acts of the musical and dancing revue, threw support to the fourth term candidacy of President Roosevelt. He dwelt largely upon the necessity for restoring American domestic and foreign markets after the war.

He made no allusion to the repudiation of support by Communists, or any other ideological groups, made by President Roosevelt in his most recent radiocast campaign address.

A collection for the Roosevelt campaign netted about $1,500.

Women Picketers Late and Few

A picket line of not more than a dozen women arrived about 7:30 p. m., just half an hour before the scheduled beginning of the show, led by Miss Florence Birmingham, President of the Massachusetts Women's Political Club. She answered upon direct questioning that the group was made up of all parties and all faiths and that it was "nonpartisan" and "nonsectarian."

They bore placards which read, among other slogans, "Communists Must Not Pick Our President," "Communists Must Not Pick Our Governor," "Communists Must Not Pick Our Mayor," "Communists Can't Tell Americans How to Vote," and "Communism Is Opposed to the American Way."

The meeting itself, however, was conducted in good order. There was no heckling of any of the speakers, who included besides Mr. Browder, Miss Ann Burlak, head of the Massachusetts Communist Political Association, and Will Geer, Broadway star of "Tobacco Road," who acted as master of ceremonies.

Came the Firecrackers

In the intermission after Mr. Browder's speech, when Miss Burlak was speaking, a prankster set off what at first sounded like revolver shots but which police later said were firecrackers.

As the noise echoed through Symphony Hall some persons started to leave in panic but at the exhortation of many to "sit down," the meeting quickly subsided into good order. Whereupon Miss Burlak retorted, "The pro-Fascists tried to stop this meeting, they certainly can't scare us out."

"Let our answer to that be by generous contributions," Miss Burlak continued, as she launched a campaign for funds which are to be used to support President Roosevelt's candidacy and also to distribute Communist tracts throughout the State.

Boston Communist Revue Picketed

Associated Press

Woman's Group Placards Symphony Hall Show

Scene at the Massachusetts Avenue side of Symphony Hall yesterday evening as a small group of women led by Miss Florence Birmingham, head of the Massachusetts Women's Political Club, picketed with placards the Boston Communist-sponsored "F. R. D. Victory Bandwagon Revue." Picketing began about 7:30 p. m. and continued until shortly after the meeting began.

Pardon-Check Plan Is Criticized

By John Bond
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Serious opposition to a proposed amendment to the State Constitution, placing a legislative check on the Governor's pardoning power has projected question number two on the November ballot into the foreground in pre-election discussions.

Massachusetts voters will be asked to approve or reject an amendment to the State Constitution which proponents say will for all time put an end to the pardon abuses which occurred during the Democratic administrations from 1931 to 1938.

The proposed amendment provides that the Legislature may prescribe the terms and conditions under which pardons of felons may be granted. It stems from the report of the Pardon and Parole Commission of 1939 which disclosed that a number of Governors ignored legislative acts governing the issuing of pardons on the theory that the General Court had no authority to interfere with the pardoning prerogative of the Governor, clearly assigned by Chapter Two, Section Eight, of the State Constitution.

Although the question, as it appears on the ballot, has been overwhelmingly approved by two successive sessions of the legislature—approval of two sessions is requisite to place a Constitutional amendment on the ballot—serious opposition to the amendment has arisen in recent weeks.

Mounting opposition from penal authorities, civic groups, and some State officials is countered by Senator Richard S. Bowers (R) of Brookline, Chairman of the Legislative Committee on Constitutional Law; Senate President Jarvis Hunt (R) of North Attleboro, a member of the Commission which investigated the pardon and parole scandals, and others who contend that the proposed amendment would act as a safeguard against further pardon abuses under a less scrupulous administration.

The 1939 pardon and parole investigation, which led to the impeachment of Executive Councillor Daniel H. Coakley (D) of Boston and which covered the years 1931 to 1938, when there were Democratic Governors on Beacon Hill, disclosed that many questionable pardons had been granted without compliance with statutes.

Ignored Requirement

A number of Governors, the investigation showed, had ignored the statutory requirement that the Attorney General and District Attorney who prosecuted the case be notified of the Executive's intention to consider pardon petitions.

According to proponents of the Constitutional amendment the measure, if it receives a majority yes vote on Nov. 7, will merely put teeth in statutes already on the books relative to pardoning procedure and will force Governors to follow those procedures in acting upon a pardon.

It will also leave the door open for further legislation prescribing terms and conditions under which pardons may be granted, the advocates point out.

Organizations such as the Massachusetts Civic League, which is studying the proposed amendment but has not yet taken a definite position against it, are concerned with whether the amendment admits a conflict between executive and legislative powers which, under the Constitution are kept separate.

Miss Katherine Lyford, Executive Secretary of the Civic League, has raised the question as to whether, in its present form, the amendment would permit the Legislature to deal with specific pardon petitions subjecting the individual cases to debate in the Legislature with the attendant publicity, which might react unfavorably on the family of the petitioner. Others interested in penal and correctional problems have posed the same question.

"The intention of the amendment is commendable," Miss Lyford said, "but the choice of words used may encumber the State Constitution with an abstruse amendment."

A spokesman for a private agency in the penal field questioned the judgment of leaving the authority for restricting the Governor's pardoning procedure with the Legislature.

"If added restrictions on the Executive are necessary, and they may be, they should be drawn up by judicial or penal experts rather than by legislators," he said.

Bundy to Speak

Harvey H. Bundy, Special Assistant to the Secretary of War, and himself a Bostonian, will speak to Greater Boston United War Fund campaigners at the "Special Gifts" division dinner next Tuesday evening in the Copley Plaza Hotel.

Air Plans for New Hampshire

WASHINGTON, Oct. 7 (AP)—Twenty-one airlines have applied to the Civil Aeronautics Board for the right to operate in New Hampshire as soon as normal air travel can be resumed.

Hearings on 20 of the applications will be held, together with applications for service all through New England, beginning Dec. 4.

The Vermont Transit Company, a subsidiary of the Greyhound Lines, has asked for a separate hearing and the board has yet to fix a date for that.

The Vermont firm seeks 11 routes either originating in Vermont or stopping there en route to other New England or New York terminals, and many allow for stops in New Hampshire as well. The planes would carry passengers, mail, baggage, and light express.

One of the proposed routes, between Rutland and Boston, would stop at Ludlow, Springfield, Bellows Falls, Vt.; Keene, N. H., and Fitchburg, Mass.

Another Rutland-Boston route would provide stops at White River Junction, Vt.; Lebanon, Franklin, Concord, Manchester, and Nashua, N. H., and Lowell, Mass. Other proposed routes include two with Newport, Vt.; and Littleton, N. H., as terminals.

Besides Vermont transit, there are applications for routes by these firms:

Arthur W. Glose, Automobile Air Freight Corporation, Cambridge Taxi Company, Colonial Airlines, Frank P. Magann, F. S. Willey & Co., Inc., Greyhound Skyways Corporation, Henry G. Bowen, Northeast Airlines, R. E. Guerin Trucking Company, Shawmut Air Freight, Skyway Corporation, Trailways of New England, William Filene & Sons Co., Norseman Air Transport, All American Aviation, Inc.

Colonial Airlines would provide a stop at Keene and Concord on its route from New York to Portland, Maine.

Racial Prejudice In U. S. Deplored

Race prejudice in the United States was denounced by Dr. Joseph Lyle McCorison of Boston, Director of the Northeastern Conference of Christians and Jews, at last night's autumn conference of the Massachusetts State Home Economics Association at the New Ocean House, Swampscott.

"It is inconceivable and disgraceful that there should be even a semblance of race prejudice in America at this time. There should be no dividing of our people into groups labeled as foreigners and Americans. We are all Americans, and we should all rise or fall together," Dr. McCorison said.

The conference concluded its sessions today.

Cargo Ships Now Loaded To Full Capacity

Log of the Port of Boston

Utilization of full cargo capacity of merchant ships by improved methods of handling and better loading techniques is one of the factors developed during the present war in order to handle the additional cargo at Boston and other ports of the nation. This much was disclosed by the War Shipping Administration, though the veil of secrecy remains over many details for reasons of security.

Unprecedented shipbuilding that resulted in rapid building up of the merchant fleet was not the sole factor in speeding military supplies for the United Nations, the WSA declared. Capacity of tankers was increased by a new type of skeleton or spar deck. Another development was the loading of deck cargo, and filling in unusued space below deck on vessels passing through New York for convoy assembly.

Use of full capacity of bunker oil tanks in merchant ships also increased the petroleum cargoes handled, oil in excess of voyage needs being discharged at overseas ports.

Measures such as these have enabled the WSA to meet all recent demands for high priority shipping but there has been no surplus at any time nor is there any prospect of any in the near future, officials stated.

New Fishing Craft

Another vessel for the Boston fishing fleet is about ready for service. It is the Little Nancy, built at Waldomoro, Maine, for John Bruno & Son Co. of Boston. Seventh to be built by Waldoboro Shipyard, Inc., the new craft is 75 feet long, 18.3 feet beam and has a capacity for 100,000 pounds of fish. Accommodations are provided for 11 men all told.

Swordfish Fleet

Seven vessels comprised the swordfish fleet of Gloucester this season, landing more than 200,000 pounds of the fish, selling at 30 cents a pound to the fishermen. The "high-liner" was the Evalina M. Goulart with 260 fish weighing about 55,000 pounds, it was reported at the Fish Pier.

Maritime Academy

Alumni of the Massachusetts Maritime Academy constituting the membership of the club of that name are to meet at the Boston Yacht Club, Rowes Wharf, Thursday evening, Oct. 12, for their October dinner-meeting.

Argentine Consul

Full jurisdiction in the handling of consular matters pertaining to Argentina in the Boston area has been assigned to Jorge A. Duval, who is taking over the duties of the late Eduardo Amadeo Artayeta, Argentine Consul in Boston.

Port Authorities

Topic of interest to all seaports will be discussed at the annual convention of the American Association of Port Authorities at New York Oct. 10 to Oct. 13, inclusive. Boston will be represented by Andrew F. Lane, general manager of the Boston Port Authority, and Sherman Whipple of Wiggin Terminals, Inc. Richard Parkhurst, chairman of the Boston Port Authority, on leave with the Co-ordinator of Inter-American Affairs, plans to attend the convention as a representative of the Co-ordinator.

Keel Laying

Keel of the first of three fast and economical refrigerator cargo ships for the American Export Lines, designed to meet foreign competition after the war, was laid recently at Baltimore. The craft will be named the Exchester and have a minimum of 52,000 cubic feet of space for refrigerator cargo. The ships will be placed in the North Atlantic - Mediterranean service where that line operated before the war, including a service to Boston.

Leon Stone

State House Being 'Prepared' For GOP 'Return Engagement'

Up and Down Beacon Hill

Word is going around Beacon Hill these days that the G. O. P. is already preparing to stay on at the State House for another two years at least.

Basis for the persistent reports appears to be the fact that the white trim on the State House, long in need of a new coat of paint, is now receiving it. Beacon Hill theorists argue that the Republicans held off on the paint job until they felt assured that they would be continued in office at the Nov. 7 election. They probably reasoned that there wasn't much point in slicking up the paint if they weren't going to be around to enjoy it.

Backing Cahill

Mayor Tobin, who in past city contests has had the support of some of Boston's leading Republicans, among them State Representative Henry L. Shattuck, will have to get along without that aid in the forthcoming gubernatorial election.

Mr. Shattuck has pledged his active support to Lieut. Gov. Horace T. Cahill and recently expressed the opinion that other Boston Republicans who once supported Mayor Tobin would be on the Cahill bandwagon.

Shattuck for Tilden

Henry L. Shattuck, by the way, is campaigning vigorously for State Representative Nathaniel Tilden of Scituate as next Speaker of the Massachusetts House. The Boston man and the tall South Shore legislator toured the western part of the State some time ago seeking pledges for Representative Tilden.

At the moment Majority Leader Frederick B. Willis of Saugus, claims pledges for more than enough votes to win the Speakership but some veteran observers at the State House predict a swing to Tilden when the session convenes.

Whoever is elected speaker will preside at one of the most important sessions ever to be held under the once golden dome of the State House. With vast postwar expenditures in the offing and veterans legislation which may make severe demands on the State exchequer due to come up, a firm hand will be needed on the speaker's rostrum.

Corcoran's Campaign

Mayor John H. Corcoran of Cambridge is hitching his political wagon firmly to President Roosevelt's star in his campaign against Governor Saltonstall for the United States Senate.

In a radio address this week he scored the isolationist position of the Republican Senators and Representatives in Congress and pledged his full support to President Roosevelt.

The Cambridge man, whose enthusiasm for President Roosevelt and internationalism, is surprising in view of earlier statements before he was a candidate for the Senate, told his audience that there was need in the Senate for men with practical business experience and cited his background of Harvard Business School, R. H. Macy's Department Store, and as head of his own department store in Cambridge.

Delayed Action Attack

The Republican drive to push Lieutenant Governor Cahill up the corridor into the front office really began to roll this week when he and Governor Saltonstall took to the airways to report on their six-year stewardship at the State House.

The Governor, whose election to the Senate is generally conceded, devoted a major share of his speaking time to singing the praises of his three-time running mate and urged the voters of Massachusetts to continue the present administration in office by electing Mr. Cahill.

The following night District Attorney Robert F. Bradford, candidate to succeed Mr. Cahill as Lieutenant Governor, used his radio time to enthusiastically indorse the Braintree man's promotion to the Governorship.

Fire-Prevention Displays Scheduled On Boston Common

Special displays of ladder, hose and rescue work will be given by the Boston Fire Department tomorrow at 4 p. m. on the baseball grounds of Boston Common.

The demonstration will be staged in connection with the 7th annual Fire Prevention Week program, which officially begins on Oct. 8 and runs through to the 14th.

"Put out fires before they begin," is one of the recommendations given by William A. Reilly, Boston Fire Commissioner in a memorandum on Fire Prevention Week.

At least one family fire drill a year is another recommendation made by the Commissioner.

"If parents would have a fire drill for members of the family at home, the danger of suffering injuries in household fires might be greatly reduced during the coming year," he said.

Girls' Ideas Win $228.50

Thirty girl employees of the Allerton Street plant of the General Electric Company in Lynn were paid $228.50 for suggestions to improve work in August. Total payments came to $1,286.50.

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(DE LUXE)
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Other Permanents $7.50 to $15
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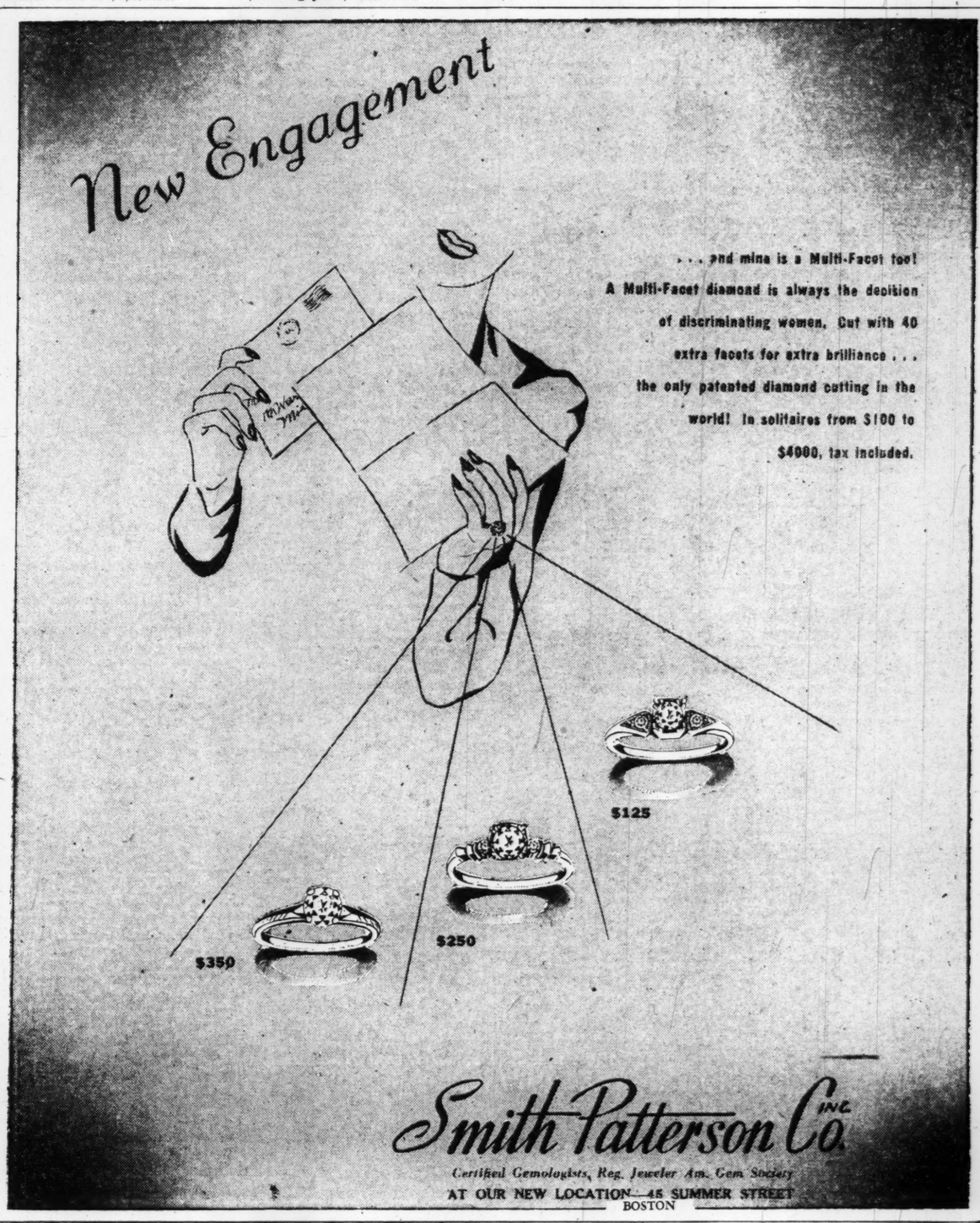

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Twin U. S. Drive South of Aachen

Continued from Page 1

early a mile through the Hurtgen Forest toward Cologne.

On the middle Moselle Front, the Third Army won a solid hold on the northwest and southwest corners of Fort Driant, southwest of Metz, taking everything the Germans could hurl at them from the outside and blasting in doggedly to dig out the garrison buttoned into the honeycomb of tunnels below.

On the south flank, French and American soldiers of the Seventh Army beat their way eastward five to seven miles to positions on three sides of the copper-mine town of Le Thillot, 18 miles due north of Belfort and only six miles from the 2,398-foot Bussang Pass through the heart of the Vosges.

In lower Holland, Allied forces closed within a few thousand yards of the stronghold of Tilburg. Canadians established a bridgehead over the Leopold Canal west of Antwerp, meeting exceptionally fierce resistance. Other troops fought to Ossendrecht, 14 miles above Antwerp, and only three miles from cutting the German escape road from the flooded Dutch lowlands at the mouth of the Schelde.

It was another good-weather day for Allied air power, which on Oct. 6 cut looose with more than 6,000 sorties all the way from tank-busting battle-line support to heavy bombing in the heart of the Reich.

Lieut. Gen. Courtney H. Hodges' First Army troops pushed as far as the outskirts of Geilenkirchen, three miles north of Ubach. Pried out of Beggendorf, two miles east of Ubach, they lashed out anew on Oct. 6 and by-passed the town in a thrust a half mile to the north.

They pounded their way to a point a mile down the road southeast of Ubach, in the "battle of the barracks," and fought part way back up the shot-swept slope of Pillbox Ridge 1½ miles south of Ubach, regaining about half the ground they had lost to a German counterattack.

First Army Nears Duren

Other forces of the First Army pushed on at daybreak into the second day of their heavy-going drive to clear the Hurtgen fir forest belt of the Siegfried Line, southeast of Aachen. They had battled through the belt of fixed concrete pillboxes and were coming up against earthen bunkers.

They were within six miles of the railroad junction of Duren. Already under their artillery fire and bombed heavily late Oct. 6 by Marauders and Havocs, Duren is slightly more than 15 miles east of Aachen and only 20 miles from Cologne.

American artillery and close-support bombers were working over the German gun positions which still made the Third Army's hold on Fort Driant difficult.

Some of the Nazi heavy guns had been pounding away from hidden emplacements as far as 20 miles beyond Metz, an Associated Press correspondent reported. He said Thunderbolts located one such gun position and bombed shut the tunnel from which it was firing.

The Germans apparently had managed to get reinforcements up along the whole southern front and were counterattacking repeatedly in an effort to keep the battle back from the Rhine, whatever the cost in troops.

"Near Sivry, north of Nancy," the Allied communiqué said, "the enemy regained some ground in a counterattack."

The American Seventh Army had small local gains to report generally along its Vosges Foothills front, and the communiqué announced that Lieut. Gen. Alexander M. Patch's troops were on three sides of Le Thillot, 18 miles almost due north of Belfort, after advances of five to seven miles.

Further progress was made through the heavy woods due west of Belfort, probably putting advance forces less than 10 miles from the city.

To the north, Canadians fought for a broadened foothold across the Leopold Canal and stabbed across the Dutch frontier north of Antwerp within three miles of the only road linking the mainland with the Nazi-held islands of Beveland and Walcheren.

Northeast of Nijmegen, British and German troops were locked in heavy fighting between the Waal and the Dutch Rhine.

Air Over Reich:

Allied Bombers Crowd Skies

Allied bombers crowded the skies in good weather over Germany Oct. 7, piling up new destruction in the wake of more than 6,000 flights by bombers and fighters Oct. 6.

The 8th Air Force and the RAF sent up more than 3,000 heavy bombers in night and day operations against oil and industrial targets and airfields, with Berlin, Dortmund, Bremen, Hamburg, and Ludwigshafen among the targets.

Incomplete reports indicated the 2d Tactical Air Force flew 1,500 sorties and the 9th Air Force flew another 1,500 in support of the United States First and Third Armies.

Robots Hit England From New Direction

By the Associated Press

London, Oct. 7

Flying bombs smashed at southern England and London last night from a southern course, an indication the enemy may be seeking a weak spot in the vigilant defense.

A sheet of gunfire so intense it jarred houses several miles inland met the fiery-tailed intruders and two were destroyed in flight.

Among casualties were seven policemen who were injured when one bomb wrecked a block of business houses.

Eastern Front:

Soviets Surge Into Hungary

Russian troops have surged across the Romanian frontier into Hungary along a 75-mile front less than 100 miles southeast of Budapest in a powerful attack that already has enveloped more than 100 communities of that last big Nazi puppet nation, it was announced officially in Moscow.

Already 13 miles inside Hungary the Red Army has seized three important railways and highways leading into Budapest. Driving swiftly across farmlands offering little natural defense, the Red Army troops captured Mako, within 15 miles of Szeged, Hungary's second city, and drove toward Orshaza and Bekes, 90 miles to the east, the war bulletin said.

While Soviet planes dropped leaflets exhorting the Hungarians to quit the Axis before it is too late, other Russian troops menaced Hungary from the Yugoslav frontier on the south. Augmented by the Yugoslav Partisan forces of Marshal Josip Broz (Tito), they reached the Tisa River 45 miles below Szeged.

There still was no indication whether the Germans were going to make a fight for Belgrade, the Yugoslav Capital, and there was no official report that Russians had crossed the Danube in the immediate Belgrade area. There was reason to believe, however, that the Russians and Marshal Broz units were almost at the lowland suburbs across the river, if not already in them.

The Algiers Radio said the Germans were evacuating troops from Belgrade with the use of big transport planes.

The new thrust was announced as other reports in Moscow said that the Hungary home front might collapse at any moment, and the Russians already were planning an invasion of Austria after knocking out Hungary.

Greece:

A great part of the Peloponnesus in Greece now is clear of Germans, Allied Headquarters in Rome has announced.

British ships bombarded the Greek Island of Levitha on Oct. 5 and then landing parties captured the eastern half of the island. The German commander on the island surrendered at dusk after a further bombardment.

Levitha is a small island 43 miles west of the Turkish coast and approximately the same distance south and slightly west of the Island of Samos, the capture of which was announced in a communiqué issued by Greek Headquarters in Cairo on Oct. 6.

Allied planes strafed six German-held airfields near Athens and Salonika on the Greek mainland in the face of heavy flak, but met no fighter opposition.

Conducting effective strafing attacks, United States 15th Air Force Mustangs and Lightnings countered German attempts to evacuate or supply troops by air and destroyed more than a score of enemy planes on the ground.

Four of the enemy airdromes attacked are within a 12-mile radius of Athens, Airdromes at Sedes, just south of Salonika, were strafed by Lightnings which hit parked aircraft, motor transport and a radio station.

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By the Associated Press

London, Oct. 7

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Himmler certainly has no hesitation in advocating the most ruthless methods, preparing even for possible dangers to the German state generations ahead. "It is our duty," he told German officers, "to take Russian children with us, to remove them from their environment if necessary, even by force. That may seem strange to European ideas . . . but I would reply, how can anyone be so cruel as to allow to remain on the other side a brilliant, future enemy who will later kill your son and grandson."

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Attacks on Stalemates Dominate War Moves

Continued from Page 1

their climax. The Russians had at last achieved control of the Gulf of Finland and were rolling down on the Germans in Latvia and Lithuania with their sea power beginning to cover the coastal flank of the advance. They had broken out into the Baltic and were well on the way to liquidating the threat which had hung over them for so long from the north.

In the Balkans the advance up to Belgrade meant that the Germans were in effect back on the line of the Alps and Carpathians. They were only fighting a withdrawing action which would end when they had pulled their forces back to a line running somewhere from the upper Adriatic coast in through Hungary.

The interim question was only what percentage of their Balkan armies would be successfully withdrawn before Marshal Tito operating on one side of Belgrade and the Russians on the other could close the trap. The bulk of German armies in the Balkans are already north of Belgrade. Some five divisions is probably the maximum which could still be caught even if the trap closed quickly.

Attack Without Letup

The significant feature of events on the Western Front was not the very much over-publicized salient at Aachen, but the fact that British and American forces were carrying the attack to the enemy all along the line without letup.

The disappointment at Arnhem had not been accepted as ruling out a chance of breaking the German frontiers this autumn. General Eisenhower was working ahead the hard way for opportunities to open the defenses of the Rhineland.

What happened near Aachen was part of this operation and a very hard-fought part, but it was in no sense a major assault on the German front. General Eisenhower was holding on to and continuing to exercise the initiative. But it was clearly a local attack for local and limited objectives which might be preparatory for or preliminary to a general assault but which was not in itself of major strategic importance.

More important although less noted in the news was the steady tenacious British clearing of German positions lying south of the mouth of the Rhine. This, too, had a preliminary purpose, but a more important one. They held at Antwerp the only port north of Cherbourg in any condition to supply the attack.

Harbor Destruction

Le Havre, Calais, and Boulogne are examples of German harbor destruction at its peak of efficiency. They are useless and probably will be little better than useless until the war is over. But the docks and unloading facilities at Antwerp are largely intact. Once the Scheldt estuary is cleared it will be a real port.

This week the British drove the Germans beyond artillery range of Antwerp and developed three strong drives toward the rail and road lines linking the Germans on the Scheldt with their main forces. Progress was steady and resistance was reported weakening by the end of the week.

Italy might have been a productive flank for the Western Allies this week as the Balkans were for the Russians. But events in Italy showed that the emphasis of the past month on the Gothic Line overlooked the value of river lines beyond the mountains. The Gothic Line had been passed, but this had not led to the expected sweep out into the valley of the Po. The front advanced, but by yards only. Tanks were unable to operate in mass.

Allied Landing in Greece Prods Unwelcome Guest

Continued from Page 1

the so-called security battalions raised by the puppet Rhallis Government, and cessation of the mobilization of Greek workers for service in Germany.

Greeks Take Over

While the actions mentioned above were taking place in still-occupied Greece, large areas both on the mainland and in the islands were unostentatiously being taken over as the Germans left. Among those known to be free already are the Islands of Chios, Lemnos, Kapéla, and Levkas, and the cities of Misolonghi, Argos, Filiatos, Naupaktos, and Kaválla.

Practically the whole of the south central Peloponnesus now is believed to be clear of the enemy. Epirus has been in a state of chaos for the past month, with guerrillas gradually gaining the upper hand, with a considerable portion now cleared. The Protia district in west Greece also is stated to be wholly clear of the enemy.

The tragic side of the picture is that large areas of the country are utterly devastated. In Bulgarian-occupied districts, many villages have been razed, according to the Cairo Radio. Greek Government Representative, Kartalis, speaking at a press conference in Rome, on Sept. 25, stated that altogether more than 1,300 towns and villages have been totally destroyed since the Germans and Bulgarians arrived, and more than 1,000,000 million persons made homeless.

He described Greek foreign policy as aiming at a readjustment of the frontier with Bulgaria, so as to give Greece strategic security, good relations with a non-imperialist Italy ready to surrender the Dodecanese, and continuance of good relations with Turkey.

Greek Administrator Pledges Peoples' Rule Consideration

PATRAI, Greece, Oct. 5. Delayed. (AP) — Panayotis Kanellopoulos, Greek Minister of Reconstruction, took over as administrator of the liberated Peloponnesus today with a pledge that shouted demands for "democracy—rule by the people" would be considered.

The former University of Athens professor spoke from the balcony of the former United States Consulate, before a crowd of about 3,000. He was interrupted by a chant: "We want rule by the people."

"The Government will do all in its power to satisfy your wishes," Minister Kanellopoulos replied. "First, however, we want obedience to the Government."

King George II of Greece has announced that he will not end his exile until his people ask him to return.

Atrocity in Greece

PATRIA, Greece, Oct. 5. Delayed (AP)—Greek Patriots estimated today that some 1,300 villages and towns in Greece had been burned and pillaged by the Germans during three years of occupation and the most brutal was the "Massacre of Kalavryta."

At Kalavryta, large district capital 50 miles south of here, the Germans machine-gunned 700 men and boys—the entire male population—sacked and burned the town and only failed in cremating some 1,300 women and girls because an Austrian soldier unlocked the doors of the burning building in which they had been herded. The Germans shot him.

Fifty to 60 other towns in the region suffered the same fate as Kalavryta in the German reprisal campaign of 50 Greeks for each Nazi killed.

Just how many civilians were slain this way throughout the country it is impossible to estimate. It is known that some 1,500,000 to 2,000,000 were made homeless and that many passed on because of exposure and starvation.

The same savage treatment went on in the large towns as well as the small ones. This seaport of 100,000 population saw several of the Germans "50 for 1" reprisals.

Dr. P. A. Harris, a dentist who graduated from the University of Illinois and who practiced in Chicago's west side for 15 years until he returned to Greece in 1935, said "wherever the Germans went they stole everything" and shipped it to Germany.

"Their favorite trick," he related, "was to steal our furniture and ship it home to Germany in cases marked 'Gifts from the Greek population for German victims of British and American bombings.'"

At Kerpine, near here, when the Germans first arrived, they picked 80 people at random and shot them.

Fifty others were killed at Rogoi, and the villages of Sudena Theotokos and Sudena St. Basil were sacked. All the men were taken prisoner and there has been no word of their fate.

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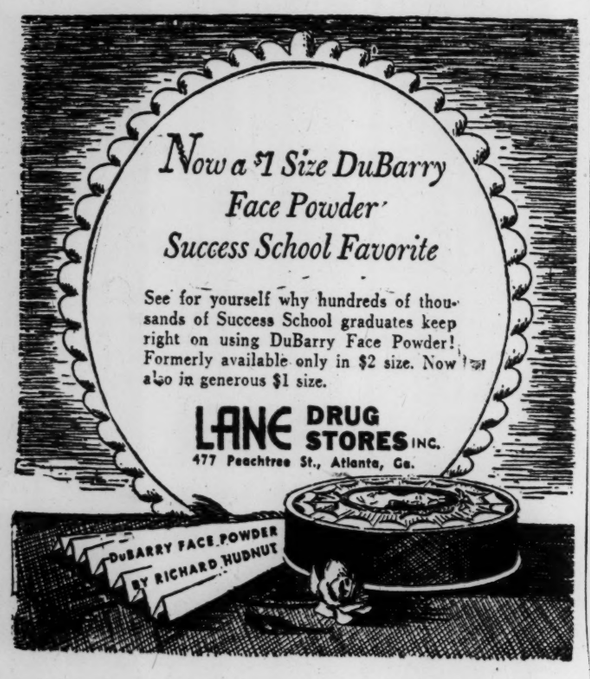
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Twin U. S. Drive South of Aachen

Continued from Page 1

early a mile through the Hurtgen Forest toward Cologne.

On the middle Moselle Front, the Third Army won a solid hold on the northwest and southwest corners of Fort Driant, southwest of Metz, taking everything the Germans could hurl at them from the outside and blasting in doggedly to dig out the garrison buttoned into the honeycomb of tunnels below.

On the south flank, French and American soldiers of the Seventh Army beat their way eastward five to seven miles to positions on three sides of the copper-mine town of Le Thillot, 18 miles due north of Belfort and only six miles from the 2,398-foot Bussang Pass through the heart of the Vosges.

In lower Holland, Allied forces closed within a few thousand yards of the stronghold of Tilburg. Canadians established a bridgehead over the Leopold Canal west of Antwerp, meeting exceptionally fierce resistance. Other troops fought to Ossendrecht, 14 miles above Antwerp, and only three miles from cutting the German escape road from the flooded Dutch lowlands at the mouth of the Schelde.

It was another good-weather day for Allied air power, which on Oct. 6 cut looose with more than 6,000 sorties all the way from tank-busting battle-line support to heavy bombing in the heart of the Reich.

Lieut. Gen. Courtney H. Hodges' First Army troops pushed as far as the outskirts of Geilenkirchen, three miles north of Ubach. Pried out of Beggendorf, two miles east of Ubach, they lashed out anew on Oct. 6 and by-passed the town in a thrust a half mile to the north.

They pounded their way to a point a mile down the road southeast of Ubach, in the "battle of the barracks," and fought part way back up the shot-swept slope of Pillbox Ridge 1½ miles south of Ubach, regaining about half the ground they had lost to a German counterattack.

First Army Nears Duren

Other forces of the First Army pushed on at daybreak into the second day of their heavy-going drive to clear the Hurtgen fir forest belt of the Siegfried Line, southeast of Aachen. They had battled through the belt of fixed concrete pillboxes and were coming up against earthen bunkers.

They were within six miles of the railroad junction of Duren. Already under their artillery fire and bombed heavily late Oct. 6 by Marauders and Havocs, Duren is slightly more than 15 miles east of Aachen and only 20 miles from Cologne.

American artillery and close-support bombers were working over the German gun positions which still made the Third Army's hold on Fort Driant difficult.

Some of the Nazi heavy guns had been pounding away from hidden emplacements as far as 20 miles beyond Metz, an Associated Press correspondent reported. He said Thunderbolts located one such gun position and bombed shut the tunnel from which it was firing.

The Germans apparently had managed to get reinforcements up along the whole southern front and were counterattacking repeatedly in an effort to keep the battle back from the Rhine, whatever the cost in troops.

"Near Sivry, north of Nancy," the Allied communiqué said, "the enemy regained some ground in a counterattack."

The American Seventh Army had small local gains to report generally along its Vosges Foothills front, and the communiqué announced that Lieut. Gen. Alexander M. Patch's troops were on three sides of Le Thillot, 18 miles almost due north of Belfort, after advances of five to seven miles.

Further progress was made through the heavy woods due west of Belfort, probably putting advance forces less than 10 miles from the city.

To the north, Canadians fought for a broadened foothold across the Leopold Canal and stabbed across the Dutch frontier north of Antwerp within three miles of the only road linking the mainland with the Nazi-held islands of Beveland and Walcheren.

Northeast of Nijmegen, British and German troops were locked in heavy fighting between the Waal and the Dutch Rhine.

Air Over Reich:

Allied Bombers Crowd Skies

Allied bombers crowded the skies in good weather over Germany Oct. 7, piling up new destruction in the wake of more than 6,000 flights by bombers and fighters Oct. 6.

The 8th Air Force and the RAF sent up more than 3,000 heavy bombers in night and day operations against oil and industrial targets and airfields, with Berlin, Dortmund, Bremen, Hamburg, and Ludwigshafen among the targets.

Incomplete reports indicated the 2d Tactical Air Force flew 1,500 sorties and the 9th Air Force flew another 1,500 in support of the United States First and Third Armies.

Robots Hit England From New Direction

By the Associated Press

London, Oct. 7

Flying bombs smashed at southern England and London last night from a southern course, an indication the enemy may be seeking a weak spot in the vigilant defense.

A sheet of gunfire so intense it jarred houses several miles inland met the fiery-tailed intruders and two were destroyed in flight.

Among casualties were seven policemen who were injured when one bomb wrecked a block of business houses.

Eastern Front:

Soviets Surge Into Hungary

Russian troops have surged across the Romanian frontier into Hungary along a 75-mile front less than 100 miles southeast of Budapest in a powerful attack that already has enveloped more than 100 communities of that last big Nazi puppet nation, it was announced officially in Moscow.

Already 13 miles inside Hungary the Red Army has seized three important railways and highways leading into Budapest. Driving swiftly across farmlands offering little natural defense, the Red Army troops captured Mako, within 15 miles of Szeged, Hungary's second city, and drove toward Orshaza and Bekes, 90 miles to the east, the war bulletin said.

While Soviet planes dropped leaflets exhorting the Hungarians to quit the Axis before it is too late, other Russian troops menaced Hungary from the Yugoslav frontier on the south. Augmented by the Yugoslav Partisan forces of Marshal Josip Broz (Tito), they reached the Tisa River 45 miles below Szeged.

There still was no indication whether the Germans were going to make a fight for Belgrade, the Yugoslav Capital, and there was no official report that Russians had crossed the Danube in the immediate Belgrade area. There was reason to believe, however, that the Russians and Marshal Broz units were almost at the lowland suburbs across the river, if not already in them.

The Algiers Radio said the Germans were evacuating troops from Belgrade with the use of big transport planes.

The new thrust was announced as other reports in Moscow said that the Hungary home front might collapse at any moment, and the Russians already were planning an invasion of Austria after knocking out Hungary.

Greece:

A great part of the Peloponnesus in Greece now is clear of Germans, Allied Headquarters in Rome has announced.

British ships bombarded the Greek Island of Levitha on Oct. 5 and then landing parties captured the eastern half of the island. The German commander on the island surrendered at dusk after a further bombardment.

Levitha is a small island 43 miles west of the Turkish coast and approximately the same distance south and slightly west of the Island of Samos, the capture of which was announced in a communiqué issued by Greek Headquarters in Cairo on Oct. 6.

Allied planes strafed six German-held airfields near Athens and Salonika on the Greek mainland in the face of heavy flak, but met no fighter opposition.

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This same ruthlessness as a key to victory underlies another editorial in Schwarze Korps of a fortnight ago, which says, "If in the future we tackle things firmly and stifle in the blood of the guilty any tendencies directed against the German people, if we do what we have perhaps omitted to do as revolutionaries out of a mistaken generosity, then we shall not only defeat the enemy but win the victory as a nation deserving a victory."

Allied Landing in Greece Prods Unwelcome Guest

Continued from Page 1

the so-called security battalions raised by the puppet Rhallis Government, and cessation of the mobilization of Greek workers for service in Germany.

Greeks Take Over

While the actions mentioned above were taking place in still-occupied Greece, large areas both on the mainland and in the islands were unostentatiously being taken over as the Germans left. Among those known to be free already are the Islands of Chios, Lemnos, Kapéla, and Levkas, and the cities of Misolonghi, Argos, Filiatos, Naupaktos, and Kaválla.

Practically the whole of the south central Peloponnesus now is believed to be clear of the enemy. Epirus has been in a state of chaos for the past month, with guerrillas gradually gaining the upper hand, with a considerable portion now cleared. The Protia district in west Greece also is stated to be wholly clear of the enemy.

The tragic side of the picture is that large areas of the country are utterly devastated. In Bulgarian-occupied districts, many villages have been razed, according to the Cairo Radio. Greek Government Representative, Kartalis, speaking at a press conference in Rome, on Sept. 25, stated that altogether more than 1,300 towns and villages have been totally destroyed since the Germans and Bulgarians arrived, and more than 1,000,000 million persons made homeless.

He described Greek foreign policy as aiming at a readjustment of the frontier with Bulgaria, so as to give Greece strategic security, good relations with a non-imperialist Italy ready to surrender the Dodecanese, and continuance of good relations with Turkey.

Greek Administrator Pledges Peoples' Rule Consideration

PATRAI, Greece, Oct. 5. Delayed. (AP) — Panayotis Kanellopoulos, Greek Minister of Reconstruction, took over as administrator of the liberated Peloponnesus today with a pledge that shouted demands for "democracy—rule by the people" would be considered.

The former University of Athens professor spoke from the balcony of the former United States Consulate, before a crowd of about 3,000. He was interrupted by a chant: "We want rule by the people."

"The Government will do all in its power to satisfy your wishes," Minister Kanellopoulos replied. "First, however, we want obedience to the Government."

King George II of Greece has announced that he will not end his exile until his people ask him to return.

Atrocity in Greece

PATRIA, Greece, Oct. 5. Delayed (AP)—Greek Patriots estimated today that some 1,300 villages and towns in Greece had been burned and pillaged by the Germans during three years of occupation and the most brutal was the "Massacre of Kalavryta."

At Kalavryta, large district capital 50 miles south of here, the Germans machine-gunned 700 men and boys—the entire male population—sacked and burned the town and only failed in cremating some 1,300 women and girls because an Austrian soldier unlocked the doors of the burning building in which they had been herded. The Germans shot him.

Fifty to 60 other towns in the region suffered the same fate as Kalavryta in the German reprisal campaign of 50 Greeks for each Nazi killed.

Just how many civilians were slain this way throughout the country it is impossible to estimate. It is known that some 1,500,000 to 2,000,000 were made homeless and that many passed on because of exposure and starvation.

The same savage treatment went on in the large towns as well as the small ones. This seaport of 100,000 population saw several of the Germans "50 for 1" reprisals.

Dr. P. A. Harris, a dentist who graduated from the University of Illinois and who practiced in Chicago's west side for 15 years until he returned to Greece in 1935, said "wherever the Germans went they stole everything" and shipped it to Germany.

"Their favorite trick," he related, "was to steal our furniture and ship it home to Germany in cases marked 'Gifts from the Greek population for German victims of British and American bombings.'"

At Kerpine, near here, when the Germans first arrived, they picked 80 people at random and shot them.

Fifty others were killed at Rogoi, and the villages of Sudena Theotokos and Sudena St. Basil were sacked. All the men were taken prisoner and there has been no word of their fate.

Attacks on Stalemates Dominate War Moves

Continued from Page 1

their climax. The Russians had at last achieved control of the Gulf of Finland and were rolling down on the Germans in Latvia and Lithuania with their sea power beginning to cover the coastal flank of the advance. They had broken out into the Baltic and were well on the way to liquidating the threat which had hung over them for so long from the north.

In the Balkans the advance up to Belgrade meant that the Germans were in effect back on the line of the Alps and Carpathians. They were only fighting a withdrawing action which would end when they had pulled their forces back to a line running somewhere from the upper Adriatic coast in through Hungary.

The interim question was only what percentage of their Balkan armies would be successfully withdrawn before Marshal Tito operating on one side of Belgrade and the Russians on the other could close the trap. The bulk of German armies in the Balkans are already north of Belgrade. Some five divisions is probably the maximum which could still be caught even if the trap closed quickly.

Attack Without Letup

The significant feature of events on the Western Front was not the very much over-publicized salient at Aachen, but the fact that British and American forces were carrying the attack to the enemy all along the line without letup.

The disappointment at Arnhem had not been accepted as ruling out a chance of breaking the German frontiers this autumn. General Eisenhower was working ahead the hard way for opportunities to open the defenses of the Rhineland.

What happened near Aachen was part of this operation and a very hard-fought part, but it was in no sense a major assault on the German front. General Eisenhower was holding on to and continuing to exercise the initiative. But it was clearly a local attack for local and limited objectives which might be preparatory for or preliminary to a general assault but which was not in itself of major strategic importance.

More important although less noted in the news was the steady tenacious British clearing of German positions lying south of the mouth of the Rhine. This, too, had a preliminary purpose, but a more important one. They held at Antwerp the only port north of Cherbourg in any condition to supply the attack.

Harbor Destruction

Le Havre, Calais, and Boulogne are examples of German harbor destruction at its peak of efficiency. They are useless and probably will be little better than useless until the war is over. But the docks and unloading facilities at Antwerp are largely intact. Once the Scheldt estuary is cleared it will be a real port.

This week the British drove the Germans beyond artillery range of Antwerp and developed three strong drives toward the rail and road lines linking the Germans on the Scheldt with their main forces. Progress was steady and resistance was reported weakening by the end of the week.

Italy might have been a productive flank for the Western Allies this week as the Balkans were for the Russians. But events in Italy showed that the emphasis of the past month on the Gothic Line overlooked the value of river lines beyond the mountains. The Gothic Line had been passed, but this had not led to the expected sweep out into the valley of the Po. The front advanced, but by yards only. Tanks were unable to operate in mass.

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Early Fall of Austria Seen By Russian Army Squeeze

By Ernest S. Pisko
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

There is a definite prospect that Vienna may fall to the Allies earlier than Berlin.

No fewer than three armies are moving in the direction of the Austrian Capital.

From the northeast, Russian units, after having crossed the Beskids and achieved a junction with the Slovak Partisan army, are marching toward Bratislava.

From a straight easterly direction, the combined Russo-Romanian forces have fought their way to the outskirts of Cluj, Capital of Transylvania, and are threatening to break into the Hungarian plain and on toward Budapest and the central Danube Valley.

Russian Units Poised

From the southeast, other Russian units are poised to force the straits of the Iron Gate, cut through the Slovenian province of Yugoslavia, and invade Austria by way of Carinthia and Styria in cooperation with Marshal Josip Broz's (Tito's) men.

The northernmost of the three arrows pointing at Vienna is, for a number of reasons, the most serious one.

While in World War I the Russians were unable to break through the Dukla Pass, they succeeded this time in storming across the Beskids in exactly eight days, proving not only their own military efficiency but the numerical weakness of the German defenders.

Although the mountains of the Tatra and the Hungarian Erzgebirge rise to well over 7,000 feet between the Dukla Pass and the plain of Bratislava, the Germans cannot take advantage of that chain of natural barriers and make a more determined stand anywhere inside Slovakia.

Any such attempt is bound to be frustrated swiftly and thoroughly by the Slovakian Partisan Army, which virtually controls about three fourths of the country.

The Slovak Partisans are supposed to number between 200,000 and 300,000 men. Only part of them are untrained guerrilla fighters. A considerable portion consists of former units of the Slovakian Army, German-trained and equipped with modern weapons. They have not only automatic rifles and machine guns, but also tanks, artillery, and even an air force of their own.

They are led by General Catlos, a professional soldier and until last August Slovakian Commander in Chief in Dr. Josef Tiso's puppet government. Even Hlinka Guardists, Slovakia's equivalent to the German SS, have been joining up with the Partisans in increasing numbers in recent days, and a steady stream of reinforcements is coming from Moravia and Lower Austria.

Clandestine reports from Vienna suggest that the Slovakian Partisan Army is developing more and more into a rallying point for all the anti-Nazi elements in eastern Austria.

Some 10,000 war prisoners of various nationalities are said to have escaped from Vienna during the last two weeks. In addition, more than 2,000 foreign and Austrian workers from the Reichsbahn depot and the Siemens-Schuckert factory in Vienna have been reported missing from their jobs, and are believed to have joined the Slovak units.

Once the Russians reach Bratislava, some 200 miles from their present line, there is no more natural barrier between them and Vienna, 40 miles due west.

The German authorities have ordered the construction of a defense zone along the rivers March and Leitha which cut through the Vienna Basin; but this belatedly designed and hurriedly built southeast wall hardly stands much chance to survive a tank assault.

An alleged German plan to flood the area between Bratislava and the Neusiedler Lake, while slightly more promising from a military point of view, is unlikely to be carried out, due to lack of time.

The column starting from Transylvania has to travel about 380 miles in order to reach Vienna. It will have the advantage of maneuvering in open plains, but, unlike the Slovakian pincer, it will not be able to count on substantial Partisan help.

Reports on mass surrender of Hungarian units in Transylvania and of mass desertions have been frequent in recent days. The garrisons of Gvör and Szombathély have been mentioned specifically as centers of unrest, with soldiers escaping in large numbers into the Bakony forest and the Lake Balaton region.

Yet as long as the Horthy Government remains loyal to Hitler, the three German divisions stationed in Hungary and the bulk of the 18 Hungarian divisions may be able to delay the Russo-Romanian advance, first on the Tisza River and, later on, on the banks of the Danube. Any collapse of the Horthy Government would, on the other hand, open the first-class Budapest-Vienna highway to the Allies.

The southernmost column, formed by Soviet forces and Tito Partisans, is separated from Vienna by some 500 miles of mountainous and difficult terrain. German forces in Carinthia and Styria are presumed to be rather weak, and a good portion of the native population could be counted upon to turn against the Nazis.

However, the presence of some 10 German divisions in Yugoslavia makes it unlikely that any advance against Vienna from the south will be attempted prior to the liquidation of Hitler's Balkan army.

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Cartoon in the News

Museum of the City of New York

"I Promised to Bring It Back"

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 7—An exhibition of 100 original drawings by Rollin Kirby of cartoons published in The World, the New York World-Telegram, and the New York Post from 1918 to 1940 opened at the Museum of the City of New York today.

Entitled "New York Between Two Wars," the exhibition comprises a selection from the approximately 700 drawings presented to the museum in 1943 by Mr. Kirby, dealing mainly with New York politics, personalities, and customs.

The exhibition will remain on view until Nov. 14.

Speedy Trucks With Supplies Hazard G. I.'s

WITH THE AMERICAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCE IN FRANCE, Sept. 24. Delayed. (AP)—The swiftness of the entire Seventh Army campaign plus the acute supply situation has resulted in pulling out all the stops so far as the speed of military traffic is concerned.

Trucks hauling supplies toward the front 24 hours a day not only have been forced to operate on a never-stop basis, but it has been found necessary also literally to double the ordinary convoy speed.

When you get a convoy of hundreds of six-by-sixes rolling better than 50 miles an hour along a highway, it constitutes a considerable menace even under the best possible conditions. And we haven't had the best possible conditions in this French campaign.

The roads have been wet and muddy constantly, with rain making even the best macadam highways slick and dangerous. In addition, the never-ending curves of the sharp and tortuous mountain trails put new skids into the slipperiness.

Heavy Strain

Drivers who are working day and night are bound to be less alert, sleepy, slow with their reflexes. Tires, brakes and engines inevitably show the strain of such continual operations at top speeds.

The great distances which have been traversed mean that, besides the supply convoys, the roads are jammed with countless operational, liaison, and other vehicles—also running day and night.

The results of these circumstances alone would be enough to account for a lot of the damaged and wrecked machines you see dotting the major roads and highways.

Despite their origins and their former habits, it is official that all Allied drivers proceed down the right side of the road—one major American victory.

But any doughboy will tell you that while the Americans drive on the right side of the road, the British — official or not — often drive on the left as of yore, and the French drive down the middle.

Casualties Heavy

Moreover, the French are accustomed to speedometers which register kilometers, and they drive American vehicles—which register miles an hour—without making the mental arithmetic transition. When a French speedometer registers 64, for example, you're only going 40 miles an hour; but when an American speedometer says 64, it means 64 miles an hour.

Many French drivers forget this, and still happily watch the needle crawl up to 50, 60, 70, or even 80, without remembering that the needle is indicating miles—not kilometers—an hour. The result is hardly a traffic condition which would be recommended by the chairman of a "drive safely week" committee.

Bunched together, all these hazards make the highway problems of other campaigns seem trifling by comparison. Said one artillery sergeant, after his outfit had been on the move for a solid week:

"I'll be almost glad when we get back to the front again. We've had more casualties on the road in the past week than we had in six months at Cassino."

Salvage of G. I. Textiles Saves Big Sum Yearly

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va., Oct. 7—Reconditioning of G. I. textiles, pouring into the two-story brick factory building in the 1,400 block of West Marshall Street, at the rate of 4,500 items a day, is saving the Federal Government at least $2,000,000 a year, it is estimated.

This amount was arrived at by Maj. John T. McCloskey, officer in charge of the Third Service Command Quartermaster clothing and equipment shop, where a force of women are hard at work reconditioning everything from face towels to blankets, and from denim work trousers to wool overcoats.

U. S. Airmen Down Nazis

LONDON, Oct. 7 (AP)—Three American fighter pilots each shot down two Nazi planes yesterday when the Luftwaffe came up over Berlin to meet Mustangs and Thunderbolts escorting Eighth Air Force bombers. Lieut. William T. Gilbert, Woodbridge, Conn., was credited with a single kill.

V-2 Proves 'Bust'?—Nazis Turn to Atom Splitter

By Peter Lyne
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Oct. 7 — Londoners have been told that the Germans are writing off as a failure their V-2, or rocket-bomb weapon, and are turning their hopes instead to the V-3, or the atom-splitting bomb.

According to a story in the London Daily Mail, Dutch-based rocket weapons have been in operation, but have proved too inaccurate. The V-2 failure is said to be due, in the opinion of the German High Command, to the following reasons:

"1. It travels at such high speed and at such high altitudes that it is quite impossible to gauge where it will fall, or even if it will hit the British Isles.

"2. It travels faster than sound—2,000 to 3,000 miles per hour through the stratosphere and 900 miles per hour as it nears the earth—and has no terror effect because the people in its path are obliterated before they know of the danger.

"3. It penetrates the earth so suddenly and deeply that it is less destructive than the V-1."

Therefore it is thought the Germans are merely using up stocks of V-2 weapons accumulated on the Dutch coast to prevent them from falling into Allied hands and will not persist with such disappointing material.

Hitler is reported to have issued fresh instructions to his experts to speed up efforts on the atomic bomb which, it is claimed, will cause great damage by means of the simultaneous effect of high explosive and the splitting of the atom.

The V-2 failure story, if it is true, is good news for London and Britain generally. The story about the V-3 is naturally suspect. It may be merely German propaganda. On the other hand, Londoners from Prime Minister Winston Churchill down to the humblest office cleaner know by experience under flying bombs how unwise it is to underrate the German capacity to produce new war horrors.

It is only too well realized here that the prolongation of the war through another winter will give the Germans an opportunity for a last desperate effort with secret weapons. It is reported here that the American First Army has just discovered some giant new guns, apparently intended for stratosphere firing.

Back of the story of the V-2 failure may even be a German attempt at fishing for information. Dr. Joseph Goebbels, it seems, has avoided making high claims for V-2 so as not to raise false hopes.

The story of the V-2 failure and V-3 prospects comes from Correspondent Ralph Hewins, and was told to him, he says, by a neutral observer who has served in the German Army and has just arrived in Sweden. The atomic bomb was described by the neutral observer who said he had seen the missile and its effects in demonstration near Nuremberg where the countryside for hundreds of yards around "was completely flattened as if sheared by a knife."

Resembles An Airplane

According to this story, the bomb itself resembles an airplane of considerable size and it is filled with a mass of complicated machinery. It is fired from special sites like the flying bomb and is guided either mechanically or by radio. Theoretically, the range of the missile is limited only by the size of the bomb and the capacity of its machinery. In practice, distance is limited by the effectiveness of the steering gear and speed considerations.

It is said an electrical shock detonates the explosive and sets the atom splitting into operation simultaneously. Atomic power is said to double or even quadruple an ordinary explosive charge. But apparently the Germans readily admit that atomic bombs are as yet largely unmanageable and dangerous.

Filipino Knows Where His Bond Will Take Him

SACRAMENTO, Calif., Oct. 7 (AP)—Confidence in the conduct of the war was shown by Lope D. Malaki, Filipino employees of the Socramento Air Service Command, when he bought his 31st War Bond.

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ANY LATE MODEL
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Special Rates
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WANTED—Baby Grand Piano; reliable woman will store same for occasional use; best of care given. Write Box B-27, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

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Electronics . . .

. . . fastest growing industry in New England

Start building your post-war future NOW in a war job that pays you well as you learn!

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HOUSEKEEPER, or practical nurse, for one adult; experienced, reliable woman; excellent references. Box N-17, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

GENERAL maid, good plain cook, afternoons till after early supper; good wages; Protestant. Bu 8-9655 or Box X-73, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

HOUSEKEEPER-nurse for elderly woman; complete charge of light household duties; 2 adults. Box R-8, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

SELL DRESS GOODS to home sewers in your locality; also hosiery, underwear; commission; old established firm. Write for information. Buckley Bros. Co., Inc., 881 B'way, N. Y. 3, N. Y.

COOK, general, 3 adults, 3 school-age children; no laundry; live in; good wages; references. Call Lon. 3852, Brookline, Mass.

EXPERIENCED general maid for family of 3 adults; excellent working and living conditions. Tel. Winchester 1342, Winchester, Mass.

LINDSAY BEAUTY SHOP, 2485 Creston Ave., Bronx, N. Y., wishes 2 all-around beauticians. Tel. FO 4-9703.

WANTED — Middle-aged gentlewoman as assistant to director of students' home; resident position in Boston. Call Laf. 6077.

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LADY, young, cultured, wishes position 3 or 4 days a week; has car; no selling. For interview please call Arlington 6387-W (Mass.).

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NEW GLENWOOD COMBINATION RANGES
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We pay GOOD PRICES for GOOD RUGS in GOOD CONDITION. ARMORY RUG CO., 889 Boylston Street, Boston. Com. 4045.

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WANTED—Licensed engineer and superintendent, Christian Science church; unusual opportunity for right man. Apply personal interview. Write Box F-12, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

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GRAFMAR KENNELS, Hopkinton, Mass. Tel. 272—For sale, German Shepherds, $75 up. Weimaraners $100 up; all breeds trained to be well mannered; $75 per mo.; folder on request.

GOOD selection Irish Setter pups, from champion stock, registered A. K. C. O'Loughlin, 286 Derby St., W. Newton. Las. 7028 (Mass).

Conant: Disarm Axis Industry For 30 Years

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 7—Industrial disarmament of Germany and Japan for at least 30 years was advocated here today by Dr. James B. Conant, President of Harvard University and Chairman of the National Defense Research Committee, at a Foreign Policy Association forum.

Harold B. Butler, British Minister to Washington, said that liberty has been "rediscovered" as more valuable than any other war aim.

Dr. Conant posed two alternatives—military occupation of the defeated Axis powers for a generation or reduction of their industrial potential so they could not again plunge the world into war. Of the two, he chose industrial measures on grounds that modern war is fought essentially from factories.

Control of Inventions Urged

Aviation production, even for commercial uses, would be forbidden to Germany and Japan under Dr. Conant's plan. New inventions would be subjected to inspection and control. While these measures are drastic, Dr. Conant added, he sees them as preferable to running the danger of another world war.

Mr. Butler said that in the long run, moral values count far more than material values, and "in shaping the new world we have got to pay a great deal of attention to them."

These and other speakers participated in an all-day discussion on international security and the future.

Warns About Dissension

Fighting the economic consequences of the war will demand as much energy and singleness of purpose as the military side, Mr. Butler stressed. He warned that this will require close co-operation among the United Nations.

By concerted action, he emphasized, the Allies may win the economic victory as well as the military. But if they fall apart in dissension, he warned, "the world may suffer another economic collapse more serious than that of the '20s and '30s.

Collective political security hinges on collective economic security, he continued, and this he described as requiring a joint effort "because the world's economy is essentially a joint affair."

He viewed the measures recommended by the Bretton Woods Conference as significant, not because of their specific content, but because they were evidence of a recognition that co-operative measures are necessary to restore the world's economic balance.

Allies Must Stay United

While calling attention to the part small nations will have in the restoration of a peaceful Europe, Mr. Butler declared that unless the United States, Great Britain, the Soviet Union and China work together wholeheartedly for peace, there can be no hope for peace.

"If they do not co-operate," he warned, "no combination of other powers can provide the strong right arm needed to repress a gangster nation bent on assaulting his neighbors."

He viewed the peace talks at Dumbarton Oaks as a hopeful beginning. At the same time, he emphasized that it is not the letter of the Constitution which matters so much as the spirit. "If that exists," he held, "then its detailed provisions will with experience settle themselves." Without a common will to peace, no written instrument can be relied upon to obtain it, he stressed.

New Army Jacket

Associated Press from United States Army

Replaces Service Coat

Sergeant Lamar Aderholdt of Pontiac, Mich., models the Army's new olive drab wool jacket, authorized in lieu of the service coat for wear in the United States. The jacket already has been issued to Americans in the European theater of operations.

War Data Put On Unit Basis By Historians

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, N. Y., Oct. 7—When the New York State Historical Association closed its three-day session here today, a new organization composed of county historians was launched to meet annually with the parent association. Back of the organization's move was the State's Historian, Dr. Albert B. Corey, who, since his appointment several months ago has worked to bring all the local units into closer relation with the Division of Archives and History.

The most important work of the county associations will be to collect and preserve war records while the war is going on.

"It is our hope," Mr. Corey said, "that the records of as many men and women in the armed service be secured at once. People are very willing to give the information we seek and people as a whole are very much interested."

Records of War Councils, particularly those of civilian defense and the office of civilian mobilization, should be preserved, Dr. Corey said. The State War Council has already taken steps to appoint recording oficers whose duty it is to assure preservation of the records in their respective offices.

Unofficial war records are also to be preserved. These consist of the thousands of records of the many and varied activities of the local community, of local organizations and societies.

Japs Want Java 'Race' To Carry Their Load

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 7 (AP)—Three 10-man teams of porters are going to run a weight-carrying relay race "around Java" to promote the "task of training and transporting vital products by human energy," the Japanese-controlled Batavia Radio announced yesterday.

Each runner will carry a load of 75 to 100 kilograms (168 to 224 pounds) of agricultural produce and is expected to "run 10 kilometers (6.2 miles) a day," said the radiocast recorded by the FCC.

"The event is symbolic of the Indonesian determination to exert every ounce of energy to realize the promised independence," the announcer said.

Fruits Hard to Get in Moscow, Soviet Prepares to Celebrate

Continued from Page 1

prices are still very high. But people are eagerly watching the logical process whereby these prices will gradually sink to some kind of normal level. Whether it will be the same as prewar level or not, is hard to say, but it will certainly be incomparably lower than present prices.

The fact that the public knows that prices are bound to fall by degrees has the effect of making people hesitate to buy now and makes them buy only the things they absolutely need and to save their money for a time when it will go a much longer way.

No Stampedes

As a result there are always buyers in Moscow's department stores but never a rush or stampede. Many people go into a department store simply to look at things and it gives them considerable satisfaction to see such a wide range of articles, textiles of every variety, stockings, perfumery, glassware, crockery, silverwear, shoes, hats, in fact anything you would expect to find in a department store, and nearly all these things are Russian-made and usually of good quality.

Among the few things which are unmistakably foreign are Swiss-made wristwatches which some enterprising Russian trade-official must have bought up in the Middle East where there is a glut of these watches. The fact that there must be a very large number of Russian factories already working on consumer's goods is regarded as very promising. It means that the foundations have already been laid for postwar expansion, that skilled labor is already on the job and that with additional stuff coming from abroad there will be plenty to buy in Moscow shops once the war is over.

Very Little Envy

There's no feeling of envy toward those who are buying now, but rather a tendency to laugh at the woman who buys a fancy hat at a fancy price because she hasn't the patience to wait until it becomes more reasonable.

Although most commercial shops are a piece of Soviet wartime economics which is not without humor and was conceived by that wily Caucasian Mikoyan with a pretty good understanding of human, especially feminine, psychology. But the prices, as I've already said, are still prohibitive except for special occasions and special treats.

A large number of new productions are announced in the theater. A new Prokofieff ballet, new productions of "The Ideal Husband," and "The Importance of Being Ernest"—this at the Moscow Art Theatre. Shortly the 25th anniversary of the Soviet Theatre will be celebrated. That is the anniversary of the day when all Russian theaters became State-owned. There will be a great rally in Moscow of all the famous artists from the whole of the Soviet Union. Some of them, as one friendly reviewer put it, will be taken from their moth balls.

Another sign of the return of normal conditions in Moscow is the reappearance of subscription concerts during the musical season which opens this week end. You buy tickets for the whole series, and there are six series. Of these, one is purely Beethoven, and the remaining five are of Russian music.

(The above is the second of two articles on conditions inside Moscow based on Mr. Werth's radiocast.)

Tutor Claims Dewey Has a 'Great Voice'

ALBANY, N. Y., Oct. 7 (AP)—While Republican stalwarts claim that President Roosevelt has "met his match at last" in the mastery of radio speaking, there's one man who sits back and contents himself with the observation that Gov. Thomas E. Dewey "has one of the great voices of history."

He is Richard Carman Borden, 1920 Colgate University graduate, who has been coaching the Governor in public speaking. He is the author of several books on speaking and sales.

Mr. Borden uses 10 adjectives to describe Governor Dewey's radio voice—sincere, spontaneous, direct, persuasive, virile, forceful, charming, crisp, warm, lovable.

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YOU NEED HIM! HE NEEDS YOU!
BUY WAR BONDS

Roosevelt Speeches at Rallies Linked to Trend of Opinion

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 7—President Roosevelt has no more campaign speeches scheduled, but Democratic leaders are convinced he will insist on addressing major rallies in person if, as election day approaches, it appears he is on the verge of losing.

The White House has flatly denied reports that the Secret Service has forbidden Mr. Roosevelt to appear in Madison Square Garden or other large auditoriums because of wartime personal safety rules.

To date the President has made two speeches, one, seated, to the International Teamsters Union at the Hotel Statler and the other to Democratic Party workers via radio from the White House.

Decision as to whether he will need to leave the White House on a campaign trip will depend to some extend on how the soldier vote comes in and on nation-wide registration figures.

Count on Large Vote

It is no secret that Mr. Roosevelt counts on benefiting from a large vote.

This was borne out in a statement by Vice-President Henry A. Wallace yesterday after a trip through Pennsylvania and New York State where he had opportunity to study registration figures and to find out how many soldiers are sending in their ballots.

Mr. Wallace is convinced that if less than 40,000,000 out of the 90,000,000 Americans eligible to vote turn out on Election Day, the election of Gov. Thomas E. Dewey is assured. In 1940, approximately 49,500,000 people voted. It is Mr. Wallace's guess that 45,000,000 will vote this year.

The Democrats have been concerned that both the large numbers of men overseas and war workers who have left their homes would cut into the President's vote.

In general, Mr. Wallace is believed to have brought back encouraging word to the President on both registrations and the soldier vote.

Heavy Enrollment

Spotty reports received in Washington indicate that whereas it had been estimated only 15 per cent of the soldiers might vote, approximately 50 per cent are sending their ballots in. Registrars in some places report they are busier than at any time since 1928 when the religious issue sent a record number of voters to the polls. Women are said to be enrolling to vote at the rate of three to each two men.

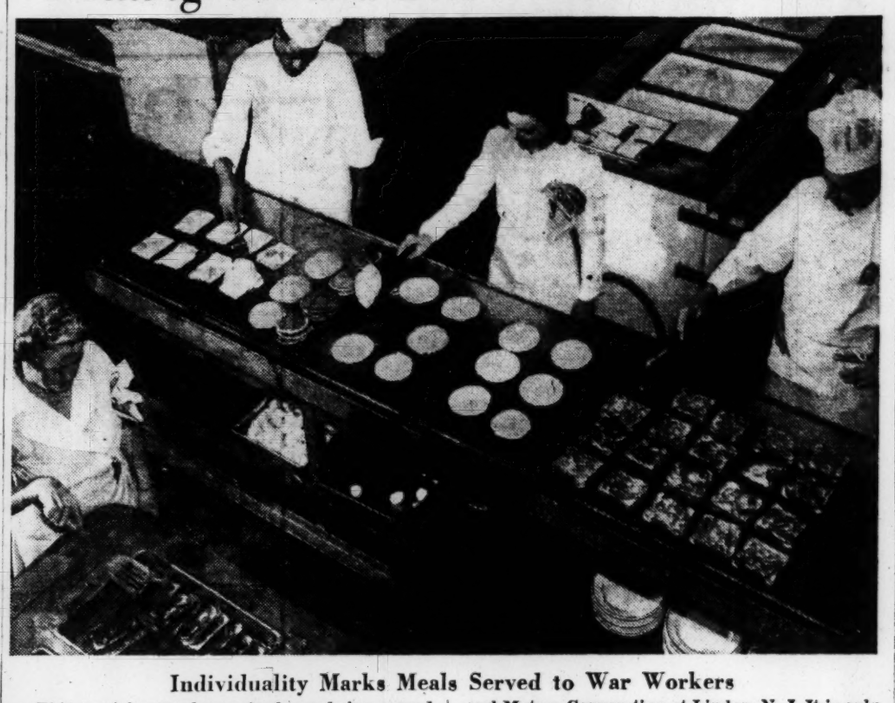
His examination of registration figures in Pennsylvania, Mr. Wallace said, indicated that they are close to the number that voted in 1940, but in many towns still only about 60 per cent of the eligible voters had registered.

Though the support given him by President Roosevelt at Chicago was not strong enough to win his renomination, the Vice-President will continue his campaigning in behalf of the President right up to Election Day. His next trip, scheduled to start early next week, will take him through Ohio, Wisconsin, Indiana, and Iowa.

President Roosevelt's Thursday night speech had an unusual repercussion on the mass sedition trial in session here.

Defense attorneys after the President's broadcast promptly moved to declare a mistrial because of Mr. Roosevelt's reference to the Silver Shirts and "others on the lunatic fringe." William Dudley Pelley, one of the 26 defendants, formerly headed the Silver Shirts.

Nothing Cut and Dried About This Food



Individuality Marks Meals Served to War Workers

This feast for employees is shown being served hot and freshly made from an enormous electric grill in cafeteria of Eastern Aircraft plant of General Motors Corporation at Linden, N. J. It is only one unit of an enterprising company which serves meals to war workers from coast to coast.

Who Feeds War Workers? 'Adventurers' Do a Fine Job

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 7—War plant workers feed the machines of production, but who feeds the war plant workers? Accepting this as its special challenge in a day when the assembly line is not only heavy and hungry, but often pernickety in its tastes, Industrial Food-Crafts prepares and serves about 250,000 meals a day from coast to coast.

Heading this firm, which has made a success of feeding the masses without losing the homelike touch, are Leon H. Savage and Harmon V. Swart, president and vice-president, described as "adventurers in food" against a background of industrial cafeteria management. Working with them and sharing their culinary ideals is Mrs. Clare Guthrie, home economist and head dietitian with long experience in home and restaurant service.

Barrier to Absenteeism

Aircraft, shipyard and other workers in 20 factories, some of which operate on an around-the-clock schedule, enjoy the fruits of this collaboration. Satisfied workers mean better workers and, according to Government reports, the plant serving appetizing meals has less absenteeism. One plant has saved $24,000 after 14 months of serving improved meals in its cafeteria, a statement from War Production Administration says. After installing in-plant feeding, a plant reduced absenteeism from 6.6 per cent to 4 per cent.

Mrs. Guthrie knows the "appetite map" of the United States and plans accordingly. She remembers the New Englander's respect for clam chowder and baked beans; the Southerner's taste for hot breads; that Midwesterners are "hearty folks"; that nearly everyone likes ice cream.

It takes careful planning, with emphasis on what is attractive, not only in food, but in equipment, to please the modern war worker. When the snack wagon trundles up to a strategic location in the plant, it had best have eye appeal. None of your haphazard sport of catching flapjacks over a counter. Instead, the breakfast prepared before your eyes on a portable electric grill is imposingly neat, proper, and even interesting.

Pies Good, Soups Hot

According to Mrs. Guthrie, a pie is not really a pie unless you have taken an individual interest in it; salads must keep up their spirits even in hot weather; "pallid" assortments of white potatoes, white gravy, white bread on a white plate are an important "don't"; hot soups and drinks are a misnomer if they have been even slightly cooled.

Color and romance via the lunch wagon are appreciated by nearly all types of workers. Stories of experiences which bear this out are frequent, but perhaps they all boil down to that of the fastidious patron in overalls who brushed aside the waiter's offering with, "It might not taste so bad, but it ain't artistic."

Visual Education Works Well In Series of Projection Tests

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SANTA ANA, Calif.—Light in the darkness of illiteracy; light from a motion picture projector that is literal instead of figurative, is working educational wonders according to a series of experimental tests recently conducted for a week in this City with Mickey Mouse and Donald Duck as teachers. The pupils were selected groups of adult illiterates chosen from the Mexican nationals now harvesting California crops, and their textbooks were movies in full color.

This is, to be sure, only another salient in the constantly widening front of visual education which already has to its credit many startling developments in technical training. But this is a fundamental step forward, and one that may prove educationally historic, for the Santa Ana tests begin with the very beginnings of things literate. And, although it is hard to conceive of the total darkness of pure illiteracy, it is even harder to meet the teaching problems entailed when education must perforce start from the bottom of the literate scale.

There is, for instance, the comparatively simple problem of approach to reading. We automatically start at the left and read to the right, yet to the pure illiterate it seems as logical to start at the right and read to the left, or to start at the bottom and read to the top. It is in such problems as this that light, color and animation play lead roles.

A line of, let us say, four words, flashes on the screen and a sinuous flow of red begins at the left and suffuses the letters of each word, one by one, until the line is complete. A dot drops into place over an "i" with a musical "plunk," and accents—for these tests are in Spanish—come sliding down from a corner of the screen with attention-compelling speed and sound accompaniment, while a chorused sound track encourages the students to speak the words as they come to life in the film.

And for emphasis—once the sentence has been worked over several times—the individual words are shot on to the screen in bursts of antiaircraft fire. Then, the letters of a word evolve themselves from a dancing maze and fall into their proper positions, one by one. Finally, simple objects appear and the words denoting them presently become a part of them. All this with a rhythmic accompaniment that makes the film a surprisingly fascinating and interesting performance.

Two groups of students are treated simultaneously in the tests, both carefully selected as completely illiterate at the start. One group receives instruction through teacher, blackboard and still pictures. The second, kept segregated, is subjected to the movie technique, and at the end of the tests comparisons are made and the results are evaluated.

The detailed outcome of these tests will not be made available until a long series has been completed. The Santa Ana groups were the second in the United States, the first tests having been made at Las Vegas, Nevada, while south of the border tests are now being conducted in Mexico, Honduras, and Ecuador.

Boston to Share in Fete To Honor Soviet Union

Beginning next month, nationwide meetings commemorating the 27th anniversary of the founding of the Soviet Union and the establishment of diplomatic relations between the United States and the U. S. S. R. will be sponsored by a group of prominent Americans, including Governor Saltonstall and the Rt. Rev. Henry Knox Sherrill, Bishop of the Episcopal Diocese of Massachusetts.

Boston's part in the celebrations will be an observance of the first anniversary of the Teheran Conference at a mass meeting in Symphony Hall on Dec. 3, according to an announcement by the National Council of American-Soviet Friendship, Inc.

Winter Comfort in Thin Clothing Promised in Postwar Developments

WASHINGTON, Oct. 7 (AP)—In the postwar world you may be fighting your way through a blizzard and you may encounter a man strolling in a light-weight sweater and thin slacks.

And he may be warmer than you.

An industrial expert of the Department of Commerce said yesterday: "The idea that clothing has to be thick and heavy to protect against the cold is gradually being disproved. It is known today that winter clothing may be of the lightest kind."

The information appears in an article by Margaret E. Wambsganss in the October issue of Domestic Commerce. She says the new ideas about winter clothes open a wide field of possibilities for new fabrics.

She says, too, that developments in the synthetic fiber industry in wartime have been "well-nigh miraculous" and that the public will have "many pleasant surprises" after the war.

Such as clothing that:

Won't get dirty, or, if it does, the spots can be wiped clean in a jiffy.

Won't wrinkle, imagine a shirt that won't need to be ironed after washing.

Won't be a tasty dish for moths.

Won't burn.

Will retain perfect pleats, even when washed.

New Zealand Apples And Pears Abundant

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 6 (AP)—New Zealand's apple and pear crops are especially abundant this year, with a commercial apple crop estimated at 2,120,000 cases, and pears at 260,000 cases, the United States Department of Commerce learned recently.

A plan which was started in 1941 for distributing free apples to school children for a period of 10 weeks will be followed again this year, along with arrangements for distribution also to Allied forces in the Pacific and to hospitals.

Sicilian Separatist Movement Squelched

Continued from Page 1

favor of an independent Sicily. These stories seem to have been groundless. It can be stated that since the conquest not a single report of any such British intention has reached any of the official Washington departments, agencies, or individual whose jobs it is to keep track of such things.

Switch to Americans

In fact, this is borne out by the next and present development in the Sicilian story. The separatists dropped Britain and turned to wooing the Americans. This has gone so far that advocates of an independent Sicily have adopted a new button, which shows the outline of the island superimposed on the American Flag.

The situation having reached this stage, in which it could become a serious threat to the bettering of relations between the United States and the democratic Italian Government, Washington felt obliged to act. The radiocast squelching Sicilian hopes of American backing or sympathy is the result.

Persons familiar with conditions in Sicily say that the separatist movement is no weak upstart and that it has a considerable history as well as considerable strength. Indeed, one of the best-informed officials in Washington expressed the opinion to me that if a plebiscite were held on the question he believed a majority of Sicilians would choose independence from Italy.

Three Groups Involved

According to these same sources, the independence movement has the backing of three major groups on the island. They are:

1. The desperately poor peasants and industrial workers. Much of the land in the island is owned by large landlords and the peasants who work it receive low and wholly inadequate wages. This condition is of long-standing and although various Italian governments, including the Fascist, have promised to do something about it, little has been accomplished in improving conditions. This has caused the Sicilian peasant, along with the equally poor sulphur-mine worker, to feel that nothing could be worse and something else might be definitely better.

2. The big land owners. Although it might seem paradoxical that the land owners, like the peasants, would seek a change, this fact is easily explainable. These "Latifundisti" fear that a new democratic government would limit their holdings and give land to the peasants, as has been promised in the past. They believe their holdings would be safer in a Sicily under the protection of a conservative Britain or America than they would be under a liberal-minded regime in Rome.

3. The Mafia, or Sicilian Black Hand Society. This terroristic society which has its roots in Sicilian poverty was not wiped out but was absorbed by the Fascist regime. The fall of fascism has seen a revival of the Mafia, which is said to be supporting the separatist movement in the belief that it would have "better pickings" if the island were independent.

Bay Staters Win Field Firing Test With Score of 1,006

Displaying their marksmanship, already proved in combat as they battled North in Italy with the Fifth Army, five Massachusetts infantrymen with a rifle company in the 88th Infantry Division participated in a company field firing test which was won by their company with a score of 1,006, according to a recent field dispatch.

Fruits of victory, in this case $936, were used to hold a company party for the successful marksmen. The nearest competitor was a company with a score of 1,005, with none of the others exceeding the 1,000 mark.

The Bay State infantrymen are Sergeant Howard R. Blair of Newton Highlands, Pfc. Domenic J. Bermanete, Pfc. Frank A. Ciresi, Pfc. Frank A. Campano, Jr., and Pfc. Joseph Gervino all of Boston.

The competing companies fired 1,460 rounds of ammunition. Eight rounds each were fired from 120 M-1 (Garand) rifles, 20 rounds from seven Browning Automatic rifles, 15 rounds from five carbines, seven rounds from five 45-caliber automatic pistols and 50 rounds from two light machine guns. A heavy machine gun section composed of two 30-caliber, water-cooled guns also fired 50 rounds each for each participating company.

Stress in scoring was placed on hitting all the targets, with eight points given for the first hit and only one point for each successive hit on the same target. The winning company hit all but 11 of their targets.

Safety Office Staff Halved

Only a skeleton force will be left to operate the Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety after Oct. 31, it was announced yesterday as the State Commission on Administration and Finance made additional reductions to the unit. Personnel at the 18 Tremont Street office will be reduced to half a dozen.

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St. Louis Browns Once Again Jump Into Driver's Seat

Sewell's Club Looks Like Team That Won't Be Beaten

By Ed Rumill
Sports Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Oct. 7—These Browns, apparently, neither read the newspaper nor listen to the radio. They are not aware that the Cardinals are supposed to have the superior ball club, both offensively and defensively; a pre-war outfield capable of dominating any series.

Either Luke Sewell and his boys have not heard this interesting information or, if they have, they do not believe it.

For as the leading clubs in baseball plunged into the fourth game of this 1944 World Series this afternoon at Sportsman's Park the American League champions were once again in the driver's seat. They led, two contests to one, thanks to yesterday's rather convincing 6-2 victory behind Jack Kramer.

Not a Great Club

Probably Sewell would be the first to admit that his Browns are not a great ball club. In fact, as World Series teams go, they are no better than fair. That is mechanically, but, unfortunately for the Cardinals, this mediocrity ends here.

For when you start talking about courage, hustle, confidence, sheer determination, and all that, this Cinderella club of Sewell's belongs right up among the select of World Series history. It makes mistakes, but forgets them with a snap of the fingers, and keeps pushing on to another rally.

These Browns actually look like a team that will not be beaten. They may lose one day, yet that has no bearing on what will happen the next. They do, ironically, bring back memories of the 1942 Cardinals, who took four out of five from the Yankees. Sewell seems to have so handled his men that they do not know enough to give up in the face of vastly superior odds. It was that way in the pennant race, when the Tigers looked like almost certain winners. And it is that way in this battle with the National League champs.

Unearned Runs

In the first three games the Cards have scored six runs and four of them were unearned—unearned because of Browns errors. Vern Stephens and Don Gutteridge each let in a run yesterday or Kramer would have had a shutout. The Cards have made the most hits, 21 to 17. The Cards have easily played the best defensive ball in the field. But such statistics never seem to bother the cocky American Leaguers. They simply keep swinging and hustling and daring the better-balanced Card to start more trouble.

There is, for example, that McQuinn fellow. By getting two singles and a double in game No. 3 for a perfect day, George boosted his series average to a sensational .625, with five out of eight.

As the all-time World Series batting mark for regulars is Babe Ruth's .625 in 1928, you have a fair idea of the terrific pace the Brownie first sacker is maintaining against this supposedly superior Red Bird pitching.

Had One-Run Lead

Ted Wilks, freshman ace of Southworth's staff, was nursing a one-run lead going into the third inning. A Stephens error and Walker Cooper's single had accounted for this slender margin. And Ted succeeded in disposing of the first two Brownie hitters in the third. But at this point the light towers seemed to fall on him without notice. These Browns have a knack of striking without warning. It was that way with McQuinn's homer in the first game.

This time Gene Moore, Stephens, McQuinn, Al Zarilla, and Mark Christman singled in succession for four big runs and Mr. Wilks was on his way to the showers. They were all solid, well-hit singles, the trade mark of a red-hot ball club.

They got rolling and not until they had polished off the biggest inning of the Series to date did they stop.

A wild throw to first base on an attempted double play by Gutteridge and Marion's single gave the losers another unearned marker in the seventh. The Browns fought right back with two clinching runs in their half, however, Gutteridge doubling and eventually coming home on Cooper's passed ball, and the passed Stephens tallying on McQuinn's long double to the right field corner. On this play Sander's relay from Musial was a couple of feet off the plate, or it would have been a close play.

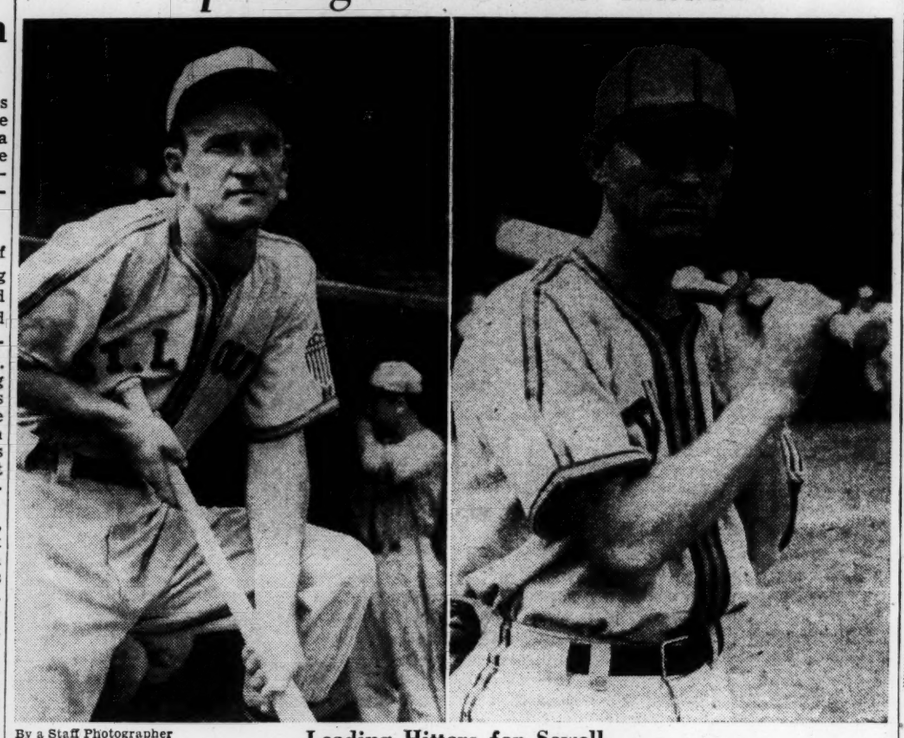
Went the Route

Thus Kramer became the second Brownie pitcher to go the route. Galehouse did it in the opener Wednesday. Jack was in trouble several times, yet his 10 strikeouts are suggestive of the stuff he had in the pinches. He had a two-hitter going into the seventh. Like Galehouse, he ended with a seven-hitter.

If McQuinn, with his four runs batted in, has been the power behind the Brownie attack, Gene Moore is the fellow who has touched off the spark. In all three engagements the Texan was the first Brownie to get a hit. It has been as if the Brownie hitters have waited for Gene to say when. With his four out of 12 for .333, he is second to McQuinn in the hit parade.

Yes, these two clubs still look rather evenly matched. But in the courage department, the Browns seem to have a little extra on the ball. And courage has been the deciding factor in a lot of battles, on and off the ball field.

Sparking the Browns' Attack



By a Staff Photographer

Leading Hitters for Sewell

First Baseman George McQuinn, left, and Right Fielder Gene Moore, right, have proved the big stickmen for the St. Louis Browns in the current World Series. In the first three games McQuinn rapped out five hits in eight at bats for a rousing .625 average, while Moore hit safely four times in 12 attempts for a fine .333 mark.

Boston Yanks Face Giants In Second Pro Grid Start

Newk York's colorful Giants, claiming the toughest forward wall in the country and the one of greatest arrays of grid specialists ever assembled on any club, open their bid for the eastern division National League championship against the Boston Yanks at Fenway Park tomorrow afternoon at 2:30 p. m. in what promises to be an ocensive thriller.

The Giants, boasting a running back such as Bill Paschal who, as a freshman last fall, led the league in yards gained and who scored more touchdowns than any back in the league, together with a passer like Arnie erber and placement kickers like Ward Cuff and Ken Strong, are a cinch to run up points.

The Yanks figure to do a little tallying themselves, however, for Herb Kopf's revised backfield and his new plays designed for this affair with the Giants are certain to blend into an attack which will gain plenty of yardage.

Wide-Open Game

Fans who turn out Sunday are certain to see a wide-open game that should be thrilling from start to finish. Then, too, the gathering will be treated to a grand all around show for there will be something doing from the time the gates open until the final whistle.

Band music will be furnished from the time the gates open until 2 o'clock, when four of the finest high school bands in this part of the country will take over for a half hour. Between halves, a competition will be started to find the best local kicker in Boston schoolboy ranks. Joe McKenney, who is supervisor of physical education and athletics in the Boston school system, will handle the competition. The following Sunday the eight standout booters from Suburban schools will match kicking ability.

To Kick Off

The three best tomorrow and the top three the day of the Redskins game will kick it off on November 19 when the Brooklyn Tigers play here. The winner will be awarded a beautiful silver trophy given by Ted Collins, owner of the Yanks.

As for tomorrow's game, the Giants have a veteran forward wall from end to end which Steve Owen insists is the best in the league. His backfield is also talent-laden. The Yanks won't dare play a tight defense to bottle Bill Paschal, for if they do, Arnie Herber will be able to pass them out of the ball park.

This powerful line and diversified backfield ordinarily would mean trouble for the Yanks, and possibly it will, but the New Yorkers are going to find the Yanks a much tougher outfit than did the Eagles. With a game under their belt and almost two weeks to correct the mistakes made, the Yanks have come fast in the last few days.

Davis Shifted

The shifting of Bob Davis from wingback to quarterback; of George Cafego from quarterback to fullback, and the placing of Paul Sanders on the wing have brought results in practice. This trio, together with Teddy Williams, has run wild in scrimmages and should continue clicking tomoddow. All four are better than average running backs, and all but Sanders are proven passers.

It must be remembered, too, that erb Kopf helped Steve Owen all last year and he not only knows the Owen attack but the personnel as well. Because of this, he has designed plays which figure to go against the lads from Gotham.

The Giants are favored tomorrow but don't sell the Yanks short.

Line-Up at Fenway Park

Boston Yanks	N. Y. Giants
Ranspot, (190), le	re, (205), Liebel
Franco, (205), lt	rt, (230), Carroll
Lio, (225), lg	rg, (205), Avedisian
Dubzinski, (208), c	c, (232), Hein
Gaziano, (212), rg	lg, (210), Younce
McGee, (235), rt	lt, (232), Cope
Crowley, (191), re	le, (195), Adams
Davis, (192), qb	qb, (195), Barker
Williams, (195), lh	rh, (210), Sulaitis
Sanders, (205), rh	lh, (198), Paschal
Cafego, (185), fb	fb, (210), Herber

Facts and Figures On World Series

Standings

	W	L	Pct.
St. Louis (A. L.)	2	1	.667
St. Louis (N. L.)	1	2	.333

First Game

	R	H	E
Browns	2	2	0
Cardinals	1	7	0

Galehouse and Hayworth; M. Cooper, Donnelly (8) and W. Cooper.

Second Game

Browns	2	7	4
Cardinals (11 innings)	3	7	0

Lanier, Donnely (8) and W. Cooper; Potter, Muncrief (7) and Hayworth.

Third Game

Cardinals	2	7	0
Browns	6	8	2

Kramer and Hayworth; Wilks, Schmidt (3), Jurisch (7), Byerly (7) and W. Cooper.

Financial Figures

Third Game

Paid Attendance—34,737.
Gross Receipts—$151,542.
Players' Share—$77,286.42.
War Relief—$74,255.58.

Three Game Total

Paid Attendance—103,055.
Gross Receipts—$452,363.00.
Players' Share—$321,215.13.
Commissioner's Share—$45,273.15.
Each Club's Share—$25,654.78.
Each League's Share—$25,654.78.
War Relief—$74,255.58.

Third Game

By the Associated Press

CARDINALS	AB	R	H	PO	A
Litwhiler lf	5	0	0	1	0
Hopp cf	4	1	1	1	0
Musial rf	4	0	1	2	0
W Cooper c	4	0	2	5	0
Sanders 1b	3	0	1	11	0
Kurowski 3b	4	1	0	0	4
Marion ss	4	0	2	2	5
Verban 2b	2	0	0	3	1
*Garms	1	0	0	0	0
Fallon 2b	1	0	0	0	0
Wilks p	1	0	0	0	0
Schmidt p	1	0	0	0	0
*Bergamo	0	0	0	0	0
Jurisich p	0	0	0	0	0
Byerly p	0	0	0	0	0
‡O'Dea	1	0	0	0	0
Totals	35	2	7	24	10

*Batted for Verban in 7th.
†Batted for Schmidt in 7th.
‡Batted for Byerly in 9th.

BROWNS	AB	R	H	PO	A
Gutteridge 2b	4	1	1	2	1
Kreevich cf	4	0	0	1	0
Moore rf	4	1	1	3	0
Stephens ss	2	2	1	1	1
McQuinn 1b	3	1	3	6	0
Zarilla lf	4	1	1	2	0
Christman 3b	4	0	1	1	0
Hayworth c	2	0	0	11	0
Kramrer p	4	0	0	0	2
Totals	31	6	8	27	4

Cardinals ... 1 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0—2
Brown ... 0 0 4 0 0 0 2 0 x—6

*Errors—Stephens, Gutteridge. Runs batted in—W. Cooper, McQuinn 2, Zarilla, Christman, Marion. Two base hits—Gutteridge, McQuinn, W. Cooper. Double play—Marion and Sanders. Earned runs—Cardinals 0, Browns 6. Left on bases—Cardinals 8, Browns 6. Base on balls—off Kramer 2 (Sanders, Bergamo), off Wilkes 3 (Stephens, McQuinn, Hayworth), off Schmidt (Hayworth), off Jurischi (Stephens). Strikeouts—by Kramer 10 (Kurowski, Marion, Wilks, Sanders 2, Schmidt, Litwhiler 2, Hopp, Fallon), by Wilks 3 (Gutteridge 2, Kramer), by Schmidt 1 (Kramer) by Byerly 1 (Zarilla).

Pitching summary: Hits off Wilks 5; hits 4 runs in 2⅔ innings; Schmidt, 1 hit 0 runs in 3⅓ inninrs; Jurischi, 2 hits 2 runs in ⅔; Byerly, 0 hits 0 runs in 1⅓; wild witches—Schmidt; passed balls—W. Cooper; losing pitcher—Wilks; umpires—Dunn (NL) plate; Pipgrass (AL) 1b; Sears (NL) 2b; McGowan (AL) 3b. Time 2:19. Attendance, 34,737 paid.

Louisville Edges Orioles in Little World Series Tilt

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Oct. 7 (AP)—Louisville's American Association Colonels will clash with the Baltimore Orioles in the second contest of the Junior World Series here tonight after edging the International League squad 5 to 3 in the opener.

The Colonels' win last night placed them one up on the Baltimore club in the four-out-of-seven series.

Hurler Mel Deutsch, absent from the Colonels line-up while his teammates, Big Jim Wilson and Catcher Fred Walters sparked the Orioles defeat in the starter, probably will be assigned to the mound duties tonight. Charles Embree is Baltimore's probable starting pitcher.

An Oriole rally in the ninth inning which threatened to tie last night's contest was discouraged by Wilson, with the help of Relief Pitcher Si Simonds.

Simonds fanned Lou Kahn, a pinch hitter, and forced Hal Kleine to roll out, thereby saving the victory for Wilson over loser Bobo Palica, Johnny Podgajny and Kleine.

In The DUGOUT with Rumill

Browns Ahead Again

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Oct. 7—Some one was heard to remark in the lobby of the Chase Hotel a couple of days ago that if the Browns actually were as cocky and confident as Manager Luke Sewell looked, as he swaggered about the place, the World Series was sure to be short and one-sided.

All of which may be true; but the Gentleman who made the remark would be forced to admit, if he could be located, that this good-looking Mr. Sewell really has something to be cocky about. His poise in every tight spot has been a little drama all its own, and his strategy is unchallenged.

The Brownie skipper is making this a miserable classic for the second guessers, of which there are many. Everything he asks his boys to do on the field seems to work to the advantage of the American League champs. In fact, after the minutes of this Series have been written into the records, Sewell's pulling of strings may be the most glamorous chapter.

Had Own Idea

Starting with the first game on Wednesday, there was the selecting of Denny Galehouse as the lead-off pitcher. Most of the critics and probably a majority of the fans thought it should be Nelson Potter, the team's big winner during the regular campaign. But Sewell had his own idea. And it was not a case of snap judgment, or playing a hunch. Luke told Denny last Saturday, during the final Yankee series, that he was No. 1 on the hurling list should the Browns face the Cardinals.

The manager made the right pitching guess in the Thursday game, also, although two unearned runs ruined Nelson Potter's chances of victory. Nels should have had a shut out in regulation innings.

Coming up to the third game with the Series all even, Sewell had the courage to bench Chet Laabs, whom he previously had said would play the entire Series in left field. But Chet had gone hitless in eight trips to the plate, so young Al Zarilla was substituted yesterday. Al upheld his pilot's confidence in him by inserting an important single in that decisive third-inning rally.

Hopp Singled

Also yesterday Jack Kramer seemed to be losing his stuff after a couple of Cardinals had gone to bat in the eighth. Hopp had singled. Musial had pulled a line drive to right field which happened to be right at Gene Moore. And Walker Cooper had clouted a long two-bagger against the bleacher front in the left-center. That left runners on second and third with only one out, and the dangerous Sanders and Kurowski coming up.

Sewell called time and amid a hush from the crowd walked out to the mound to talk with Kramer. It looked like the end of Jack. But the manager decided differently. Kramer continued squeezing out of the hole by getting Sanders on a called third strike (with a curve ball) and making Kurowski lift a high fly to Moore in right.

Early in the season a story went the rounds of the American League to the effect that Sewell was not getting along with his players. This could have been unfounded gossip, like a lot of other stories you hear in big-league dugouts. But if the Browns ever had any dislike for the Alabaman, they must have changed their minds by this time. In this classic he has looked like a great leader, never hattled, never in a panic, and showing at all times considerable confidence in his players.

Ten Years Ago

By the Associated Press

Detroit beat Dizzy Dean, 3 to 1, to take a 3-to-2 lead over the Cardinals in the World Series.

Chess

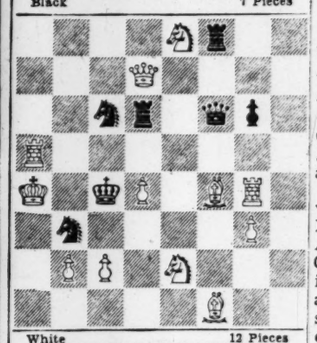
By Frederick R. Chevalier
Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

October 7, 1944

Problem No. 2713

By Edward L. Deiss, Covington, Ky.

Black 7 Pieces

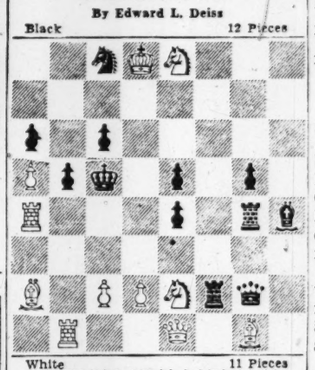


White 12 Pieces
4Ktr2/3Q4/2ktr1qp1/R7/K1kP1BR1/-1kt4P1/1PP1Kt3/5B2
White to play and mate in two (Cincinnati Enquirer, Dec. 8, 1935. The Schiffman theme.)

Problem No. 2714

By Edward L. Deiss

Black 12 Pieces



White 11 Pieces
2ktKKt3/8/p1p5/Ppk1p1p1/R3p1rb/8/-B1PPKtrq1/1R2Q1B1
White to play and mate in three (First Prize, Cheney Theme Composing Contest, Cincinnati Enquirer, Oct. 18, 1936.)

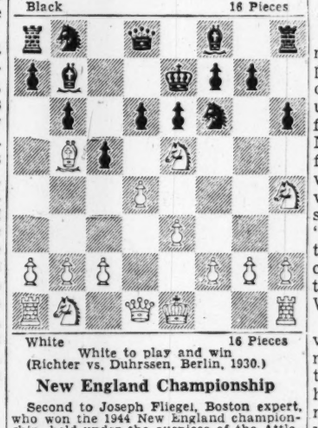
Solutions to Problems

No. 2711. Kt-B4
No. 2712. 1. Kt-Q4 P-B4
2. Kt-KB6
1. ... K-Q2
2. KtxPch
1. ... K-K
2. RxBch

End-Game No. 719. After 1 BxKtch, Black wins: PxB; 2 QxRch, Q-B6; 3 K-Q, QxKtch; 4 K-B2, QxBPch, and Black mates next move.

End-Game No. 720

Black 16 Pieces



White 16 Pieces
White to play and win
(Richter vs. Duhrssen, Berlin, 1930.)

New England Championship

Second to Joseph Fliegel, Boston expert, who won the 1944 New England championship, held under the auspices of the Attleboro Chess Club, was Dr. John B. McCord of Oakham, Mass. Dr. McCord is a former South African champion and is 74 years old.

Allen Tourney Judge

Edgar W. Allen, well known to readers of this column for his many selections of problems by American composers, has agreed to act as judge in the third composing tourney, entries for which are now being solicited and are being published from time to time. Direct mate two-movers previously unpublished are eligible, without limitation as to theme.

Chess Correspondent Tourney

Eric M. Hassberg, problem editor of the Chess Correspondent, 757 Manhattan Avenue, Brooklyn 22, New York, announces the following tourneys of interest to problem composers:

Two-movers using not more than 12 pieces, so-called Meredith. Four prizes. Judge Geoffrey Mott-Smith. Closing date: Feb. 28, 1945.

Three-movers. Three prizes. Judges, Kenneth S. Howard and Eric M. Hassberg. Closing date: March 31, 1945.

These tournies offer problem composers the opportunity to submit their efforts to expert problemists. Prize winners are reprinted in chess columns and magazines generally.

Chess Overseas

Two well-known New York experts, Sergeant A. C. Simonson and Corporal M. Hanauer, took part in a Forces vs. London Players match played at the Lud Eagle Chess Club in April. Of the 15 players on the Forces side, three were Americans, the third being Lieut. M. J. Alexander, who drew his game. Despite the fact that Simonson won his game, and Hanauer defeated the veteran German master Mieses, the London players won 8-7.

The game below shows how Simonson won. Those who attended the first national championship in New York in 1936 will remember Simonson's dashing style, which almost wrested premier honors from Reshevsky.

Queen's Gambit Declined

Alexander White	Simonson Black	Alexander White	Simonson Black
1 P-Q4	Kt-KB3	19 B-Q3	Q-B
2 Kt-KB3	P-K3	20 B-B4	K-R
3 P-B4	P-Q4	21 KR-Q	BxB
4 P-K3	QKt-Q2	22 QxB	P-QKt4
5 Kt-B3	P-B3	23 Q-K2	P-QB5
6 B-Q3	B-Q3	24 R-Q5	P-B6
7 P-K4	PxKP	25 B-B	B-B4
8 KtxP	KtxKt	26 Kt-Q4	Q-R
9 BxKt	P-KB4	27 Q-R2	R-R5
10 B-B2	Castles	28 Kt-K6	BxPch
11 Castles	P-K4	29 K-B	R-B
12 P-B5	B-K2	30 RxP	Q-R3
13 PxP	KtxBP	31 Q-Q5	B-B4
14 Q-K2	B-K3	32 Kt-B7	Q-R2
15 P-QKt4	Kt-K5	33 Q-Q7	R-KKt
16 P-QR3	P-QR4	34 P-K6	B-Q3
17 PxP	RxP	Resigns	
18 B-Kt2	P-B4		

Argentine Game

This game was played in the 1944 Mar Del Plata tournament, won by M. Najdorf, Polish exile, and M. Pilnik, German refugee. J. Pelikan, the loser of the game below, is also one of the European masters who remained in the Argentine after war interrupted the 1939 international team tournament.

Queen's Pawn Game

Najdorf White	Pelikan Black	Najdorf White	Pelikan Black
1 P-Q4	Kt-KB3	17 P-B4	P-B3
2 P-QB4	P-KKt3	18 Kt-Q3	PxP
3 P-KKt3	B-Kt2	19 PxP	P-Kt3
4 B-Kt2	Castles	20 P-R5	Kt(B2)-Kt4
5 Kt-QB3	P-Q3	21 KtxKt	KtxKt
6 Kt-B3	Kt-R3	22 PxP	QxKtP
7 Castles	P-B4	23 B-K3	Kt-Q5
8 P-KR3	B-Q2	24 QR-B	KR-K
9 P-Q5	Kt-B2	25 B-B2	RxR
10 P-QR4	R-Kt	26 RxR	B-KB
11 P-R4	P-QR3	27 P-KKt4	BxKt
12 P-R5	Kt-K	28 QxB	QxP
13 R-K	PxP	29 QxP	R-Kt3
14 KtxP	Kt-Q3	30 Q-B8	R-Kt
15 Q-Q3	B-B4	31 Q-B7	R-Kt2
16 Q-B	P-K3	32 P-Q6	Resigns

College Football

Results Oct. 6

By the Associated Press

Holy Cross 30, Temple 0.
Drake 25, Gustavus-Adolphus 14.
Maryville (Mo.) Tchrs. 25, Washburn Municipal Tchrs 0
Peru (Neb.) 13, McCook (Neb.) Army Air Field 0.
Warrensburg (Mo.) Tchrs. 18, Cape Girardeau Tchrs. 14.
Georgia 67, Presbyterian 0.
Louisiana Tech 72, TC. Marine Officers 0.
William & Mary 38, Hampden-Sydney 0.
Milligan 19, Murray 6.
Denver 28, Utah 12.

Education

From Flax to Colonial Letters In a Teachers Co-operative

By Ethel C. Ince
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

New York

"There's a lot of water between the United States and China, but see how close we are when you go across the North Pole!" This exclamation by an 11-year-old child who was helping to build a globe marked the dawn of air age geography in his experience.

The incident illustrates the viewpoint of Miss Sara Lyman Patrick, Associate in Industrial Arts Education, Teachers College, Columbia University, that, in making things themselves, children—and grown people, too—gain an insight into the nature and character of their studies, and a grasp of the essentials, that come to them in no other way. The home-made globe, built of simple materials, is one of the newest projects of the Industrial Arts Co-operative Service, 519 West 121st Street, New York, of which Miss Patrick is founder and President.

Each Step

"The Pacific Ocean is enormous. It covers most of the earth!" . . . "Who would have thought England was so little!" . . . "Look how close Brazil is to Africa!" . . . Comments such as these showed how keenly this group of 19 school children were following each step in the progress of their globe.

How could the globe be marked to locate, for instance, a spot in midocean where wrecked sailors awaited rescue? The children reasoned it out.

"We know the location of the poles" . . . "So we can locate the equator half way between" . . . "Then we can tell how far north or south of the equator the wreck is."

"But what about east or west?" they were asked. . . . "We'll have to draw a line from pole to pole, just anywhere. We'll call it zero." Thus, from their own experience, they had discovered the practical values of lines of latitude and longitude.

Firsthand Experience

This firsthand experience with materials, which interpret to people so fully the life that is going on around them, is especially valuable in interpreting people of different countries to one another, Miss Patrick holds. And you may find that she proves her point when she brings out, say, a small wooden spinning wheel of very simple design, with the remark, "This spinning wheel is one of those that Gandhi called on his countrymen to get out and spin on, to dramatize their rejection of Western civilization."

You finger the little spinning wheel curiously, and in those few moments, the remote character of the Mahatma and the devotion of his multitudes of followers become more tangible and concrete in your experience. You find yourself listening intently while Miss Patrick describes another kind of Indian spinning wheel, that packs into a box like a portable typewriter. Men in India take them on trains, carrying them like small suitcases, she explains, and spin during their journeys just as Western women knit while they travel.

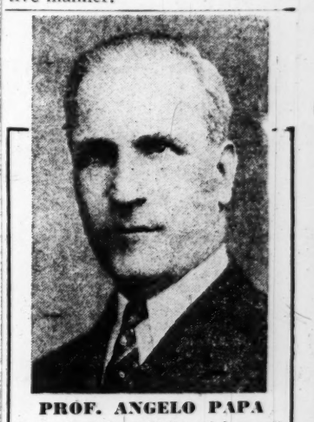
It is this business of "interpreting" that the Industrial Arts Co-operative Service has been serving devotedly ever since it was organized—a pioneer in this field—20 years ago. Increased emphasis on industrial arts in the curriculum in the elementary school was prompting teachers to inquire where they could get supplies for classroom use—raw wool, linters, crude rubber, sugar cane, papyrus, etc. Where could they find answers to their questions: Can flax be raised in Georgia? Or cotton in Idaho? How shall we bake our clay? How do modern methods differ from the Indian way? The need of a central studio which could supply these materials and information was evident.

And not with materials and facts alone does the Service deal; it is a distributor of ideas, too. Members who discover new ways of teaching, transmit their ideas to the central studio in New York City; these new ideas are then made available and sent out to other teachers who can use them.

Its catalogue makes fascinating reading, with its lists of exotic and unusual items—silkworm eggs, wood pulp, flax in seven stages, miniature totem poles made by Indians of the northwest — at almost every page the reader pauses in delight. Its studies, prepared by people who are specially well informed in their various fields, range from "Native African Proverbs," "The Basket Maker Gathers His Own Materials," "Indian Tribal Map," a key to the location of Indian tribes in the United States; to such widely different subjects as "Colonial Letters of and About Our Ancestors," transcripts of letters about pirates, peddlers, parsons and other interesting persons; and "Writing Materials of the Bible."

Authors of the studies are volunteers, for the Industrial Arts Co-operative Service is a real co-op—said to be the first teachers' co-operative association in America and still the only organization of its kind in this country. Members receive the bi-monthly "News and Notes," telling of interesting developments in the field of industrial arts, suggestions for the use of materials, book reviews, etc.

Celebrating its twentieth anniversary, the organization is starting classes this fall for teachers in the New York area who need help in presenting industrial arts and craft material to their pupils in the most vivid and effective manner.



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Furnishing a Home Background Of Music for the Child

Music at Home With the Child
Third of Four Saturday Articles

By Minna Franziska Holl
Author of "Music Reading"
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

It is a very simple matter for the home to furnish a background of music for the child. At times it seems to be left to the school to do this, especially if the parents have not studied music. With the introduction of the radio many parents have had no definite experience in music and have had no musical instrument in the home. Naturally they ask: "How can I increase my child's enjoyment of music? What shall I do to help him to know more about music? What music shall I have him hear? To what concerts shall I take him?"

In The Christian Science Monitor of May 1, 1944, appeared a statement made by André Kostelanetz which clearly expresses the child's need of music: "It is far more important to teach your child to love music and to know and understand musical literature, than it is to teach him to play on a specific musical instrument."

A child wants an active participation in what he is doing. He does not want to just "sit" for too long a time. His attitude even when young is "Let me do it." How often when a set of blocks is given to a child, the parent endeavors very carefully to build an acceptable house or tower, but the child soon wearies of watching and wants to build something himself, not as acceptable a structure at first, but one that is a great joy to him. So it is with music; a certain amount of individual exploration should be allowed in order to have the interest stimulated and retained. There is so often a tendency for merely outlined study to be given and so little pleasure of discovery allowed the child. In the home this can be given.

Singing Folk Songs Together

The most natural way to start "active" music in the home is by singing folk songs. How children love to be sung to and to sing these! If someone in the family can play the piano and sing songs with the child, the problem is easily settled, as there are so many fine song books. If this is not possible there are two other solutions: one is to have the parent learn enough about piano playing to read and play at least the simple folk songs, and another to make use of the phonograph, playing records that have the same pieces as those in certain song books. Both of these plans were successfully carried out by a group of young mothers who attended classes to learn more about music and its use in the home. These classes were carried on under the auspices of the Home Information Center of Cambridge, Massachusetts.

The group of mothers who were taught the use of the phonograph for children, and who later learned to play the piano, used such books as "Fifty Favorite Songs" in connection with Sonora Playland Record Album M-452. This set of records contains fourteen of the folk songs to be found in the folk song book mentioned and which are listed at the close of this article. The child sings from the song book, following the record as it is played. And what pleasure he has in finding the different pieces in the book, deciding which ones he likes best or discovering new pieces and songs!

Clapping the Time

These records were also used for understanding rhythm, for clapping the time and walking the rhythms. The mothers were taught to identify different time signatures and the ways of expressing them by clapping and walking or marching to the music. Other records were also used which had no words but were recorded especially for rhythmic purposes and for use with rhythm band instruments, such as cymbals, triangles, drums, tambourines, etc. In our course the mothers used these different instruments and the rhythm band music just as they would with a child.

They also learned to identify the instruments used in making the recordings, in order to help the children to recognize the different qualities of sound. There are so many excellent records for these purposes that an almost unlimited field for enjoyment and participation can be had for both parents and children if the same attention can be given to their selection as that which is usually given to the choice of books.

And there are many good books about music, the composers and the operas! As many of these are not known, you will find a list of some of them published with this article.

In large cities special concerts are given for children. If these are not available, informal concerts can be arranged for children in the home. These can be given by the children themselves or by musicians who understand music that a child enjoys. At such concerts an effort can be made to secure players of different instruments, so that the children can observe them at close range, see how they are played, what they look like, and how they sound.

Musical Companionship

It is essential that the child should not feel alone in music making. If the parents want the child to participate in music, the child should see that it is something enjoyed by parents too. Music is the most used of all the arts. It is not only to be used as an individual expression but it is to be enjoyed with others. It is a very social art. Should it not then have its beginnings within the home group?

Not all of the groups of music makers in the home can become "Trapp Families," but from these groups have come those whose help in giving music to the world has been of great value. The beginnings have often been simple, but as progress was made by the children and an interest in different instruments was encouraged, soon a little ensemble emerged and music-making began in earnest. How often this has occurred and what pleasure it gives!

The list of books and records referred to in this article will be found on this page today also.—Education Editor.

Ewing Galloway

Music lessons with less struggle and more pleasure can be the experience of young pupils if their families as well as their teachers understand what is involved in mastering a musical instrument. Too many children are simply "made to take" music lessons. Encouragement at home should include a generous sharing in the new adventure on the part of parents and others in the family.

Through the Editor's Window

To the Fleet-Footed the Prize

By Millicent Taylor

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Alice and the Red Queen ran as fast as they could until they were quite out of breath, at the end of which time Alice discovered that it had been in order to stay where they were. Sometimes it seems as if taking courses or otherwise entering upon a program of regular study and activity during the winter were just about like that.

The world goes so swiftly, and its demands so increase, that many of us feel a bit rusty and left behind unless we keep up with it by constant self-improvement. This may be in the form of a course in accounting or writing or public speaking. Fortunately, too, it may well be in the form of individual or class work in painting, music, pottery, bird study, cooking, dressmaking, or weaving —something luxuriously recreational—for at times we can go ahead more swiftly and intelligently by improving the quality of our leisure-time activities.

Under the solemn classification of "adult education" the most fascinating opportunities for study imaginable are offered in the cities of Britain, the United States, and I believe, Canada. In addition, correspondence courses may be taken, both individually and in a group. There is no need for anyone merely to vegetate this winter.

Most adult education centers, YWCA classes, etc., are beginning right now; so, like the Red Queen and Alice it is important to start running. You and a friend might join up together; or you might join alone, confident that you will soon make delightful new acquaintances in the class. Brush-up courses in your present job field are of value. They should help you to open up wider horizons. Courses in a new field, looking toward a different job after the war, are also a good idea for some of you. The leisure-time courses, taken for recreation, should develop or deepen an outside interest that will round out your life and freshen you up for better work on the job or in your home.

One can, of course, always give oneself a reading program instead. The question is: will one keep at it? There should be some plan to it, for the discipline-values to be gained. Regular effort is the point, whether done in classes or at home.

To find time?—Word comes from Britain that more people than ever before are taking courses; and the British have been more than busy during this war. Also comes word that G. I. Joe all over the world is finding time to take courses, participate in discussion forums, and otherwise plan ahead. There is likely to be time for the thing we really care a lot about doing. "Time," in fact, is a flexible entity. Who hasn't proved this in one way or another?

"Well, in **our** country," said Alice, still panting a little, "you'd generally get to somewhere else—if you ran very fast for a long time as we've been doing."

"A slow sort of country!" said the Queen. "Now, **here**, you see, it takes all the running you can do, to keep in the same place. If you want to get somewhere else, you must run at least twice as fast as that!"

List of Books and Records To Use With the Child

Here are the books and records mentioned or referred to by Miss Holl in her article on this page, "Music at Home With the Child." The list makes no claim to all-inclusiveness. The choice is frankly a personal one, based on Miss Holl's own teaching experience.—Education Editor.

Compiled for The Christian Science Monitor

Books

Franz Schubert and His Merry Friends, by Opal Wheeler and Sybil Deucher—E. P. Dutton & Co.
Mozart, the Wonder Boy, by Opal Wheeler and Sybil Deucher—E. P. Dutton & Co.
Edward MacDowell and His Cabin in the Pines, by Opal Wheeler and Sybil Deucher—E. P. Dutton & Co.
Sebastian Bach: The Boy from Thuringia, by Opal Wheeler and Sybil Deucher—E. P. Dutton & Co.
Curtain Calls for Schubert, by Opal Wheeler and Sybil Deucher—E. P. Dutton & Co.
Curtain Calls for Haydn & Bach, by Opal Wheeler and Sybil Deucher—E. P. Dutton & Co.
Handel at the Court of Kings, by Opal Wheeler—E. P. Dutton & Co.
Johann Sebastian Bach, by Harriet Bunn—Random House Inc.
Nutcracker of Nuremberg, by Donald Cooke—John C. Winston Co.
Frederic Chopin, by Andre Maurois—Harper & Bros.
A Child's Book of Famous Composers, by Gladys Burch and John Wolcott—A. S. Barnes & Co.
The Story of Music and Musicians, by Lucy C. Lillie—Harper & Bros.
Great Musicians as Children, by Franciska Schwimmer—Doubleday Doran & Co.
Young Masters of Music, by Mary Newlin Roberts—Thomas Y. Crowell Co.
A Story of Music, by Harriot B. Barbour and Warren S. Freeman—C. C. Birchard & Co.
The Key to a Story of Music, by Harriot B. Barbour and Warren S. Freeman—C. C. Birchard & Co.
Music Through the Ages, by Marion Bauer and Ethel Peyser—G. P. Putnam's Sons.
How Music Grew, by Marion Bauer and Ethel Peyser—G. P. Putnam's Sons.
Till Eulenspiegel's Merry Pranks, by M. Yagendorf—Vanguard Press.
Marching Notes, by Ernest LaPrade—Doubleday Doran & Co.
Alice in Orchestralia, by Ernest LaPrade—Doubleday Doran & Co.
She Shall Have Music, by Kitty Barne. Dodd Mead & Co.
Prince Melody in Music Land, by Elizabeth Simpson—Alfred A. Knopf.
The Nutcracker Suite (Tchaikovsky) by W. Disney—Little Brown & Co.
Friends and Fiddlers, by Catherine Drinker Bowen—Little Brown & Co.
Making an Orchestra, by D. B. Commins —Macmillan Co.
The Junior Music Quiz, by Burch and Ripperger.—G. Schirmer, Inc.
Stories of Famous Operas, adapted by Robert Lawrence——Grosset & Dunlap: Carmen, Aida, Lohengrin, Hansel and Gretel, Faust, Bartered Bride, The Magic Flute, Boris Godunoff, Wagner's Nibelungen Ring. (The Rhinegold. The Valkyrie, Siegfried. The Twilight of the Gods).
The D'Oyly Carte Editions of Gilbert & Sullivan—Grosset & Dunlap: The Mikado, The Gondoliers, H. M. S. Pinafore.
The Story of the Rhinegold, by Anna Alice Chapin—Harper & Bros.
Wonder Tales from Wagner, by Anna Alice Chapin—Harper & Bros.
The Three Cornered Hat, by Manuel De-Falla—Random House, Inc.

SONORA PLAYLAND RECORDS

Album M-452
4048 A & B Record No. 1
All Around the Mulberry Bush, Song No. 11
Bob Goes the Weasel, Song No. 27
The Farmer in the Dell, Song No. 37
Oats, Peas, Beans and Barley Grow, Song No. 39
London Bridge, Song No. 15
4049 A & B Record No. 2
Mary Had a Little Lamb, Song No. 21
Little Bo-Peep, Song No. 36
Little Boy Blue, Song No. 42
Baa Baa, Black Sheep, Song No. 12
Jack and Jill, Song No. 20
Cock-a-doodle-doo, Song No. 34
Hickory, Dickory, Dock, Song No. 34
Little Jack Horner, Song No. 30
Sing a Song of Sixpence, Song No. 10

This material is also available in the newly issued Album MS-452.

*Song numbers in the book "Fifty Favorite Songs" by Mary Nancy Graham (Grosset & Dunlap).

RECORDS FOR IDENTIFYING INSTRUMENTS

Instruments of the Orchestra
Strings—Woodwinds: Victor record 20523.
Brass—Percussion: Victor record 20523.
Instrumental Combinations: Victor records 20150, 20161, 20637.
Melodies for Instruments: Victor records 24528, 24529, 24531, 20451, 20620.

RHYTHM RECORDS

Rhythm for Clapping or Walking: Victor records 22759, 22760, 22761, 20152, 20351, 20526, 22766, 24654, 24655.

Czechoslovak Chair

The Czechoslovak Cabinet in London has agreed to the proposal that a Chair of Czechoslovak studies be established at Oxford University as the second University chair for Czechoslovak Studies. The first such chair has already been established at the Slavonic Institute at London University.

United Nations Education News.

New Neighbors

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

At last the empty house across the street
Is tenanted; the lawns once more are neat
That lately bore the mark of negligence;
The picket is replaced upon the fence.
A little girl with braids of chestnut brown
Runs in and out at play, red sweater blown,
Skirt flying in the crisp October wind.
Her cocker spaniel galloping behind.
I like the way the little girl's father
Rakes the maple leaves up as they fall,
And stops as if it weren't any bother
To show his young son how to throw a ball;
I like the way the father and the mother
Laugh quietly at nothing much at all.

MARY FERGUSON LEGLER

Films in Eight Ways

A report in the Clearing House for March, 1944, points out that last year Stephens College at Columbia, Missouri, used 4,000 reels of motion pictures—800 hours of film showings. This required only 3.7 hours a day, a small proportion of the 300 classes meeting daily. Stephens College uses films in eight ways: (1) As an introduction to a subject or unit. (2) To provide general background for fuller appreciation of course materials. (3) To make the material of the course more vivid. (4) To make the material more interesting. (5) To present material which cannot be presented better another way. (6) To clarify material already covered. (7) To give additional facts on a subject already covered. (8) To serve as a summary. Of 400 films used recently, 50 per cent were science films; 16 per cent were shown to vocational classes, principally aviation and radio; and 14 per cent were used in foreign language courses. The remaining 20 per cent were spread over various departments.

—Ohio State News Letter

The Bookshelf

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The Art Museum Comes to the School, by Lydia Powel. Harper and Brothers, New York. $2.

This is a valuable book in a field too little explored. It records and discusses the experiences of art museums in Buffalo, Chicago, Cleveland, Milwaukee and New York in co-operating with the public schools. A three-year project was made possible by a grant of the General Education Board of New York. In this lively little volume, after an over-all picture of the museum, then of the school, with the problems of co-operation of each set forth, the actual project as worked out by each of the five participating museums is described in full. Valuable conclusions resulting from the whole study are set down by Thomas Munro, Curator of Education, Cleveland Museum of Art, who has also written the foreword. A study of this volume on the part of museum and school people—including parents—should help bring the two together, to the increased usefulness of both in their educational work.

* * *

Making Books Work, a Guide to the Use of Libraries, by Jennie M. Flexner. Simon and Schuster, New York. $2.50.

Few people know how to use the library efficiently, so the librarians say, and this volume is an attempt at helping them. Miss Flexner as readers' adviser of the New York Public Library certainly is in a position to know where the public needs help. The intricacies of the card catalogue, of the reference room, of making a bibliography, are explained with a straightforwardness that should dissolve the timidity of any beginner, and encourage the more experienced library user to conquer new worlds. Particularly good are the questions and answers which give practice in using the catalogue. We don't know what sort of person would read this book of his own volition, but many of us should do so. Most of us probably barge in and emerge with such information as we can secure in a short time, relying heavily on asking questions ourselves. As a textbook for freshmen in college and seniors or juniors in high school it might be a real find. That everybody ought to have this information, goes without saying.

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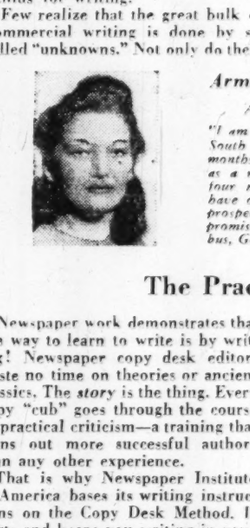

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SO MANY people with the "germ" of writing in them simply can't get started. They suffer from inertia. Or they set up imaginary barriers to taking the first step.

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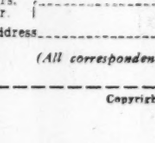

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The Home Forum

Compassionate Healing

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

COMPASSION is usually shown the sick and sympathy is often expressed for one who has failed in his work. But what of the individual who has failed to measure up to a proper moral standard and is suffering the pangs of degradation, condemnation, and sin? Is he looked upon with Christlike compassion, or is he despised for his weakness? Certainly repentance and reform are needed, and yet, perhaps his self-condemnation is so great that he cannot gain even a glimpse of his true being unless he is given an uplifting word or thought.

Jesus, who healed both sickness and sin, knew that the man of God's creating was the real man, spiritual and perfect, and that the sick or sinful picture presented by the material senses was a misrepresentation, a false concept of what man actually is. Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, says in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 476): "Jesus beheld in Science the perfect man, who appeared to him where sinning mortal man appears to mortals. In this perfect man the Saviour saw God's own likeness, and this correct view of man healed the sick." It also healed the sinful; and Christian Science shows that the only forgiveness of sin is its destruction, its annihilation. Evil exists only as a false concept, for God did not create it. All that God made is good, like Himself.

* * *

When healing the sinful woman Jesus lifted the condemnation from her and told her to go and sin no more. After healing the invalid at the pool of Bethesda he told him to sin no more lest a worse thing come upon him. He told the palsied man that his sins were forgiven before he told him to rise and walk. In these and similar healings it is apparent that Jesus destroyed the conviction of sin back of the outward physical manifestation.

We find instances of the Christ-healing in the Old Testament too. For example, Naaman, the leper, was told by the prophet Elisha to wash seven times in the river Jordan that he might be healed (II Kings 5:10). Mrs. Eddy, in Science and Health (p. 593), defines "river" in part as "Channel of thought." Did not Naaman have to cleanse his thinking before "his flesh came again like unto the flesh of a little child, and he was clean"? The healing of sin and sickness is based on the same divine Principle. Hence if a man seems sinful instead of sick, he too needs to purify his thinking.

Not the sin, but the man who is caught in its toils needs our compassion. We should never condemn the man, for in reality, though hidden by the mask of error, the man God made, His reflection, is right where the false concept seems to be. But sin is condemned as an unreality, as a terrible misconception, for it never was created. To love our neighbor as ourself is a beautiful precept, but it must be practiced in order to prove that the Christ "taketh away the sin of the world" (John 1:29). Could we express this love in a greater way than to see man pure and perfect, as God made him?

* * *

A student of Christian Science had a relative who drank heavily and seemed to be on the downward path. She had talked to him at different times and tried to turn his thought to higher issues, but always in her consciousness was the thought of how disgusting the habit was and how weak he seemed in not trying to rise above it. One day when he was in great need because of conditions brought on by his drinking, he sent for her. She went at once, and seeing his dejection and distress she felt a great compassion surge over her and she saw through the whole sordid picture that was holding him in bondage. She saw that it was a claim that evil can control man, and she knew this was a lie. She knew that God is the only power, and that He governs man, His own reflection.

* * *

She talked to him lovingly and was able for the first time to turn him to God for his help. He expressed deep gratitude and asked if he might come and talk with her again. He came every day for a time, and each day she saw improvement in him. He humbly declared he was through with drinking, and he kept his word. His business and home life improved from that time forward, and he proved that the real man is upright and Godlike.

Mrs. Eddy says in Science and Health (p. 224): "No power can withstand divine Love. What is this supposed power, which opposes itself to God? Whence cometh it? What is it that binds man with iron shackles to sin, sickness, and death? Whatever enslaves man is opposed to the divine government. Truth makes man free."

(In another column will be found a translation of this article into German)

By Courtesy of the Boston Museum of Fine Arts to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"A YOUNG VIOLONCELLIST": *A Painting by Lilla Cabot Perry*

LILLA CABOT PERRY was a painter and an author, resident in Boston. She was schooled in the art of painting in her native city, under the tutelage of Dennis Bunker; and she had also studied abroad at Julian's and Colarossi's in Paris. She exhibited in the Paris Salon of 1882.

Mrs. Perry responded to the initiates of Impressionism whom she met in Paris, and became one of the Americans to introduce this new mode into her native land. In personal portraiture, she adhered to traditional practice in her effort to represent her sitters faithfully. This canvas, "A Young Violoncellist," is one of her most charming pictures.

Iris

Blue iris
Blue as zircon gems,
Forgetful of the season,
Lift their stately loveliness
In the golden bowl of autumn.

N. L. B.

October Stars

Like cool
Moon-frosted grapes
October's clustered stars
Now hang from windy trellises
Of cloud.

E. E. L.

From My Library Walls

MY LIBRARY WALLS and cubby-holes supply many reminders of President Theodore Roosevelt, in the shape of photographs, letters, and souvenirs. Our contacts were only occasional; but T. R. had a way of making any meeting, upon any subject, a memorable event. Then, too, my more intimate friendship with General Leonard Wood and Ambassador Jusserand, who were close friends of his, served to strengthen our association. A few of the incidents in connection with our meetings come back to me as my eye rests upon an excellent likeness, given to me, as a matter of fact, after he retired from public service.

* * *

My first knowledge that the President had any special interest in the physical side of bookmaking came in the form of a letter from his secretary, suggesting that, during one of those whirlwind visits he was in the habit of paying to Boston, he would like to examine with me some of the volumes I had designed.

It was an unusually cold morning, even for January, I remember, when he, Dr. William Sturgis Bigelow (his host in Boston), and the secret service men arrived at the old University Press, in Cambridge, where I welcomed them and conducted the President and Dr. Bigelow to my sanctum.

Then we turned to the long table on which I had laid out various examples of volumes I had designed. (How I wish I might have shown him the subscription edition of "Science and Health," which at that time was still to be born!) The President's eye at once singled out a choice little volume, called "Trophies of Heredia," which I had produced for Copeland and Day.

* * *

"Hello!" T. R. exclaimed, as he took the volume in his hand. "I didn't know that was one of your books. It's an extraordinary bit of writing by a man who deserved to be better known. Let me show you something."

With unerring directness, he turned the pages to the line he wished to point out to me, and read:

"*The hidden warmth of the Polar Sea.*"

"Would you ever think of the Polar Sea as being warm?" he demanded. "I looked it up, and by George! he's right. The Polar Sea *is* warm!"

Of course, I had known that the President was an omnivorous reader; but, even so, I was amazed by the familiarity he showed with the contents of the volumes on exhibit, and I was greatly pleased to find him so enthusiastically sympathetic with my ambition to do my part toward improving the typographic standard of American books.

* * *

When our visit came to an end, he insisted that we continue our discussion later at the White House, and a date was set for the following month. The invitation was for lunch and the appointment for half-past-one. The other guests had already arrived, and I had barely been relieved of my coat before the President entered, bubbling over with affability. He shook hands all around and then stood back and surveyed his guests, evidently adopting a set ritual for making each guest acquainted with the others. "By George," T. R. exclaimed, "what a gathering I have today!" Then, looking at each one in turn, he said: "There's Reynolds, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, representing politics; there's Orcutt of the University Press, author and book designer; there's Baldwin of the *Outlook*, newspaperdom; there's Coolidge of Shepley, Rutan & Coolidge, architecture; there's Lee of Lee, Higginson & Company, finance; and last, but not least, Lyman, Collector of the Port of Boston."

After a few moments' conversation among ourselves, the ladies of the household entered: Mrs. Roosevelt, Miss Christine Roosevelt, Mrs. Callow, Mrs. Roosevelt's sister, and Miss Hagner, Mrs. Roosevelt's secretary. We were all presented and then President and Mrs. Roosevelt led the way informally to the small dining-room, the large one being prepared for the diplomatic dinner which was to take place that evening. The conversation during the luncheon continued to be informal, in which all joined. It lasted about an hour, when the President arose and shook hands with each of his guests, signifying that the time for departure was at hand.

As I approached him, he said: "I want you to stay after the others have gone, so that we may go over some of the books in my library." A little later he led the way upstairs, where he showed me some of the magnificent presents which various potentates had given him; but it was not long before the main purpose of inviting me to his library became apparent. He showed me a hand-written and hand-illuminated manuscript which had come to him from King Menelik of Abyssinia. He thought it a manuscript of the twelfth or thirteenth century, but it was quite obvious at first sight that it was a modern copy. The hand lettering was superb, but the illumination exceedingly ordinary, being a mixture of Celtic, Othonian, and Carolingian. I hesitated to tell him at once that the book was a modern copy; so I asked him, by way of temporizing, if some letter of description had not come with it. "Oh, yes," he said, "there was a missive which is now in the State Department. I saw a translation of it, but it was one of those banal expressions similar to many of my utterances when I cable to my imperial brother, the Emperor of Austria, how touched and moved I am to learn that his cousin, the lady with the ten names, has been safely delivered of a child!"

* * *

Then we turned to other volumes and to other subjects of conversation. Suddenly he looked at his watch. "By George!" he exclaimed. "I'm late. I have an appointment to play tennis with Jusserand at four o'clock. Do you think you can find your way out alone?" And, almost before I could answer, the strenuous President was streaking from the room.

I have always admired T. R. more, perhaps, than some of my friends approved. I frequently disagreed with him and certain policies close to his heart—but why should that affect my admiration? His prodigious activity multiplied the opportunities for mistakes; but, on the basis of percentage, I have always believed that his average of constructive accomplishment, both official and personal, was very high.

WILLIAM DANA ORCUTT

Mitfühlendes Heilen

Übersetzung des auf dieser Seite in englischer Sprache erscheinenden christlich-wissenschaftlichen Aufsatzes

MITGEFÜHL wird gewöhnlich einem Kranken erzeigt, und Teilnahme wird oft einem ausgedrückt, der in seiner Arbeit erfolglos gewesen ist. Wie verhält es sich aber mit einem, dem es nicht gelungen ist, dem rechten Sittenmaßstab gerecht zu werden, und der die Qualen der Erniedrigung, der Verdammung und der Sünde leidet? Wird ihm christliches Mitgefühl erzeigt, oder wird er wegen seiner Schwachheit verachtet? Reue und Besserung sind gewiß nötig, und doch ist seine Selbstverdammung vielleicht so groß, daß er nicht einmal einen Schimmer seines wahren Seins gewinnen kann, wenn ihm nicht ein ermutigendes Wort oder ein erhebender Gedanke gegönnt wird.

Jesus, der sowohl Krankheit als auch Sünde heilte, wußte, daß der Mensch der Schöpfung Gottes der wirkliche Mensch, geistig und vollkommen ist, und daß das kranke oder sündhafte Bild der materiellen Sinne eine falsche Darstellung, ein falscher Begriff von dem ist, was der Mensch tatsächlich ist. Mary Baker Eddy, die Entdeckerin und Gründerin der Christlichen Wissenschaft, schreibt in „Wissenschaft und Gesundheit mit Schlüssel zur Heiligen Schrift" (S. 476): „Jesus sah in der Wissenschaft den vollkommenen Menschen, der ihm dort erschien, wo den Sterblichen der sündige, sterbliche Mensch erscheint. In diesem vollkommenen Menschen sah der Heiland Gottes eigenes Gleichnis, und diese rechte Anschauung vom Menschen heilte die Kranken". Sie heilte auch die Sündigen; und die Christliche Wissenschaft zeigt, daß die einzige Vergebung der Sünde ihre Zerstörung, ihre Vernichtung ist. Das Böse existiert nur als falscher Begriff; denn Gott hat es nicht geschaffen. Alles, was Gott gemacht hat, ist wie Er selber gut.

Als Jesus die Sünderin heilte, befreite er sie von der Verdammung und sagte zu ihr, daß sie nicht mehr sündigen solle. Nachdem er den Kranken am Teiche Bethesda geheilt hatte, sagte er zu ihm, er solle nicht mehr sündigen, damit ihm nicht etwas Ärgeres widerfahre. Er sagte zu dem Gichtbrüchigen, seine Sünden seien vergeben, ehe er ihn aufstehen und gehen hieß. Aus diesen und ähnlichen Heilungen ist ersichtlich, daß Jesus das der äußeren körperlichen Kundwerdung zugrunde liegende Schuldbewußtsein der Sünde zerstörte.

Wir finden auch im Alten Testament Fälle des Christusheilens. Der aussätzige Naeman wurde z. B. von dem Propheten Elisa geheißen, sich siebenmal im Jordan zu waschen, um geheilt zu werden (2. Kön. 5, 10). Mrs. Eddy erklärt „Fluß" in Wissenschaft und Gesundheit (S. 593) als „Gedankenkanal". Hatte Naeman nicht sein Denken zu reinigen, ehe „sein Fleisch wieder erstattet ward wie das Fleisch eines jungen Knaben, und er rein ward"? Die Heilung von Sünde und Krankheit ist auf dasselbe göttliche Prinzip gegründet. Daher muß einer, der sündig statt krank erscheint, auch sein Denken reinigen.

Nicht die Sünde, sondern der Mensch, der in ihr Netz verstrickt ist, bedarf unseres Mitgefühls. Wir sollten nie den Menschen verdammen; denn in Wirklichkeit ist der Mensch, den Gott machte, Seine Widerspiegelung, obgleich durch die Irrtumsmaske verborgen, gerade dort, wo der falsche Begriff zu sein scheint. Aber die Sünde wird als Unwirklichkeit, als schreckliche falsche Vorstellung verdammt; denn sie wurde nie geschaffen. Unsern Nächsten wie uns selber lieben, ist ein schönes Gebot; aber es muß in die Tat umgesetzt werden, um zu beweisen, daß der Christus „der Welt Sünde trägt" (Joh. 1, 29). Könnten wir diese Liebe in erhabenerer Weise ausdrücken als den Menschen als rein und vollkommen, wie Gott ihn machte, zu sehen?

Eine Christliche Wissenschafterin hatte einen Verwandten, der dem Trunk sehr ergeben war und immer tiefer zu sinken schien. Sie hatte wiederholt mit ihm gesprochen und sein Denken höherzuheben gesucht; aber in ihrem Bewußtsein war immer der Gedanke, wie abscheulich die Gewohnheit war, und wie schwach er schien, daß er sich nicht bemühte, sich darüber zu erheben. Eines Tages, als er wegen der durch sein Trinken verursachten Zustände in großer Not war, ließ er sie holen. Sie ging sofort zu ihm, und als sie seine Niedergeschlagenheit und Sein Elend sah, ergriff sie ein großes Mitgefühl, und sie sah durch das ganze niedrige Bild hindurch, das ihn in Knechtschaft hielt. Sie sah, daß das Böse beanspruchte, den Menschen beherrschen zu können, und sie wußte, daß dies eine Lüge war. Sie wußte, daß Gott die einzige Macht ist, und daß Er den Menschen, Seine Widerspiegelung, regiert.

Sie sprach liebevoll mit ihm und konnte ihn zum erstenmal bewegen, Gott um Hilfe zu bitten. Er drückte tiefe Dankbarkeit aus und fragte, ob er sie besuchen und wieder mit ihr sprechen könne. Eine Zeitlang kam er jeden Tag, und jeden Tag sah sie, daß es ihm besser ging. Demütig erklärte er, daß er nicht mehr trinken werde, und er hielt Wort. Seitdem besserten sich sein Geschäft und sein Familienleben, und er bewies, daß der wirkliche Mensch rechtschaffen und gottgleich ist.

Mrs. Eddy schreibt in Wissenschaft und Gesundheit (S. 224): „Keine Macht kann der göttlichen Liebe widerstehen. Was ist diese vermeintliche Macht, die sich Gott widersetzt? Woher kommt sie? Was bindet denn den Menschen mit eisernen Ketten an Sünde, Krankheit und Tod? Alles, was den Menschen zum Sklaven macht, ist der göttlichen Regierung entgegengesetzt. Die Wahrheit macht den Menschen frei".

Auskunft über christlich-wissenschaftliche Schriften in deutscher Sprache gibt auf Anfrage die Christlich-Wissenschaftliche Verlagsgesellschaft (The Christian Science Publishing Society), Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.

On Keeping an Elephant

THE MARKET PRICE of an elephant ranges from that of a Ford to at least as much as a Rolls-Royce, depending on age, sex, training, gait, and general disposition. A baby is worth approximately five hundred dollars. . . . The Tharu mahout of Ram Piari, an elephant driver for fifteen years, drew a salary of two rupees a month, plus food and clothes. It would have taken him some seven hundred and fifty years to earn the price of the elephant he drove. A good elephant, according to dictates laid down by the various mahouts I conversed with, should be long in body. Like a ship, it rides the roads better with fore and aft well drawn out. . . .

The initial price is only a part of the cost of an elephant. To keep two or more tons of elephant satisfied, an enormous quantity of food has to be provided. Balrampur allowed a hundred rupees a month to feed each of its fifty elephants. In addition, every animal had to have at least two men to take care of it, a driver and a cook. The average elephant received a daily ration of a thousand pounds of food. Every night for dinner a full-grown elephant consumes about ten pounds of rice, a half pound of salt, and ten pounds of coarse wheat flour made into huge chapatis. The mammoth of Balrampur required fifty pounds of grain a day. The rest of the food consists of fodder, grass, sugar-cane, and a huge pile of banian leaves and branches, particularly delectable to an elephant. . . .

Back of the tahsil, close to the tank, was a grove in which the mahouts always made camp when they stayed in Pachperwa overnight. Fetching their own banian leaves and branches from the jungle, some of the elephants would be coming in with towering green loads on their backs. One would be enjoying a bath in the tank. Its attendant would order it to lie down in the shallow water, first on one side and then on the other, while he scrubbed its enormous flanks with a stone. But an elephant knows how to give itself a good shower bath and will obey an order to suck up water with its trunk and spray itself thoroughly. After drinking at the tank or out of large iron scoops filled by the mahouts at the well, the elephants were all chained by their front legs to trees for the night. . . .

Little fires gleamed out where the attendants were busy cooking the elephants' dinners, each a separate affair. In big clay pots the rice was being boiled. On flat sheets of iron propped up on two bricks, the round wheat cakes, a foot and a half across, were baking. The elephants rolled their small gray or pale brown eyes in the direction of their dinner and swayed restlessly, making their ankle chains clink. The mahout stands by and helps feed his animal, tossing it sheaves of succulent leaves twisted into small bundles and neatly rolled chapatis. The elephant picks these up with the sensitive lip of its trunk, curls the trunk under, and deposits the morsel in its mouth. Sometimes the cooked meal is finished off with a baseball of brown sugar. Afterward the animals begin on the rubbery leaves and branches, and the mahouts cook their own food. Then they curl up against the saddles, wrap themselves in cotton cloths, and drop off to sleep. — From "Voiceless India," by GERTRUDE EMERSON. (New York: John Day. 1944.)

It Amounted to a Broad Hint From Haydn

"PAPA" HAYDN is a nickname that has stuck to the composer of the Farewell Symphony and the Surprise Symphony for more than a century now. And it's a very good name for him too, if we take it to mean the kind, fatherly, humorous, adult sort of person he really was. He was a fatherly admirer of Mozart, and Mozart was frank to say what he had learned from Haydn. But Haydn was no stuffed shirt, and he wasn't too proud to learn a lot in his turn from the young genius of Mozart.

He was a father also to the domestic musicians of Prince Esterházy, at the magnificent palace of Esterház, where they all spent most of the year together in the service of the prince. Esterház was set way off by itself in the plains of Hungary, a sort of miniature Versailles, where marionette shows, plays, operas, symphonies, and quartets were the everyday amusement of the prince and his guests. Its isolation threw all the singers, actors, and musicians together into one big family. They were all fond of Haydn, and always eager to carry out his wishes. . . .

The Farewell Symphony was one of the many occasions when Haydn came to the assistance of his men. Prince Nicholas always spent as much of the year as he could at Esterház, even though it was supposed to be a summer place. And since most of his staff were not allowed to bring their wives and families the long season was sometimes hard on them. The object of the Farewell Symphony was to persuade the prince, tactfully, to shorten his stay in order that the musicians might go home to their families again. Haydn arranged his music so that in the last movement the players, one by one, stopped playing. Each one snuffed out the candles at his music stand and quietly left the orchestra until at the end only two violins were left softly playing in the half-light. It was a pretty broad hint. But it was meant humorously, and Prince Nicholas took it well. "If everybody is leaving," he said, "we may as well go too." And the musicians got their vacations.

There is an impish humor about a lot of Haydn's music, but it is never thoughtless or shallow, and Haydn was capable of very deep emotion. He knew not only the salons of the aristocracy, but the peasants of the countryside. . . . Even some great musicians like Rubinstein have been very condescending about Papa Haydn. But one of Rubinstein's friends prophesied that when Rubinstein had become "great-grandfather Rubinstein," Haydn would still be Papa Haydn. And he was right. Already few people remember Rubinstein, even as a great-grandfather, but Haydn gets younger every day. —From "Adventures in Symphonic Music," by EDWARD DOWNES. (New York: Farrar & Rinehart, 1944.)

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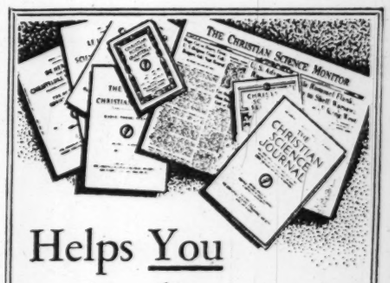

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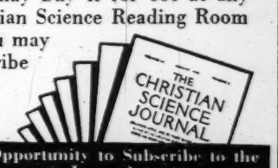

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Warsaw's Epic Struggle Failed to Draw Differing Poles Together

What Is 'Bureaucracy'--Beside Election Football?

Republican nominee for President denounces it—Democrats defend huge total of 3,300,000 workers on Federal pay roll—August figures show decline in U. S. employees, reversing year's trend.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 7—Washington "bureaucracy" is a big issue in the election.

Gov. Thomas E. Dewey of New York denounces it.

Democrats justify it.

It amounts roughly to 3,300,000 civilian employees out of a total population of 137,000,000.

That is one federal worker out of every 41 in the nation! It is the highest ratio in history. How can the nation survive, it is asked, if this trend continues?

Is the New Deal going to put us all to work for Washington?

Latest Figures

The United States Civil Service Commission publishes the latest figures this afternoon. The total is actually 3,302,526 at the end of August.

Incidentally, for the first time in nine months, the current report shows a decline in "bureaucrats" working at home.

From December, 1943, to August the number of federal workers in continental United States had increased, month by month. The peak was reached last July, at 2,941,209.

Republicans have charged the Administration with increasing pay rolls just before election.

But in August, reversing almost a year's trend, 32,652 federal workers were cut adrift. The home total now is 2,908,557. Those abroad are 393,969.

Well, who are these "bureaucrats"?

Definition Difficult

The statistical detective has trouble right at the start. Will somebody please define "bureaucrat"? Everything depends on that.

Is Mary Smith, working as a buffer girl in the Brooklyn Navy Yard, a "bureaucrat"? Is Sam Jones, operating a lathe at the Johnstown Arsenal, a "bureaucrat"? Both are on the federal pay roll. Both are included in the grand total of 3,300,000. Both are viewed with alarm by political breast-beaters.

Mary and Sam don't view themselves with alarm.

They had a vague idea they were being patriotic in taking war jobs.

Yet, if Mary and Sam aren't "bureaucrats," it makes a big hole in the total.

It also makes a hole in the argument.

Geographic Break-Down

The current Civil Service statistics give a break-down of Federal employees in Continental America. Most of the 393,969 workers abroad have war jobs of one sort or another.

So that leaves 2,908,557 at home.

Of these, 1,215,742 are in the War Department, most of them the "Sam Jones" in plane, munitions, or armaments plants, many of them owned by the Government but operated privately. They are just like any other war workers.

The Navy, in the same way, has 672,119 civilian workers.

Many of these War and Navy jobs are stenographers, working in Washington.

In addition, there are 172,077 employed by other temporary emergency war agencies.

So that leaves 848,619 federal employees at home after the war agencies are subtracted. Are these the real "bureaucrats"?

How About Postman?

Here again there is a real problem. The Post Office Department employs 364,277. Is your postman a "bureaucrat"? He certainly is paid by the Government.

How about the 77,813 in the Agriculture Department; the 92,421 on the Treasury, collecting war taxes?

If all these are subtracted, the total is down to 314,108, less than one tenth of the initial figure. Perhaps these are the real "bureaucrats."

The 314,108 includes the Veterans Administration (52,000); the Commerce and Justice Departments (30,000 and 28,000 respectively); the Federal Security Agency (30,000); the Tennessee Valley Authority Administration (21,000); the Justice Department, including the Federal Bureau of Investigation (28,000). It includes dozens of other agencies, most of them valuable though small. Miss Perkins' Department of Labor, for example, has only 5,752 employees.

Maybe its ineffectiveness is due to its size. Or vice versa. It's hard to say.

Perplexing Figures

By the time the statistical sleuth has examined all these figures under a microscope, he is hot and bothered.

There is no doubt that total workers in the Federal pay roll is appalling. But there's a war on!

And the statistics are misleading that lump the "Sam Jones" and "Mary Smiths" in humble war-production jobs into the same total with the mysterious and unpopular people who symbolize "bureaucrats."

About the best the statistical Sherlock Holmes can report is that the sum total is awfully big, and that maybe the Republicans could run the war with fewer persons.

But they would need a whole lot.

How Many Women?

One surprising fact is the number of women employed.

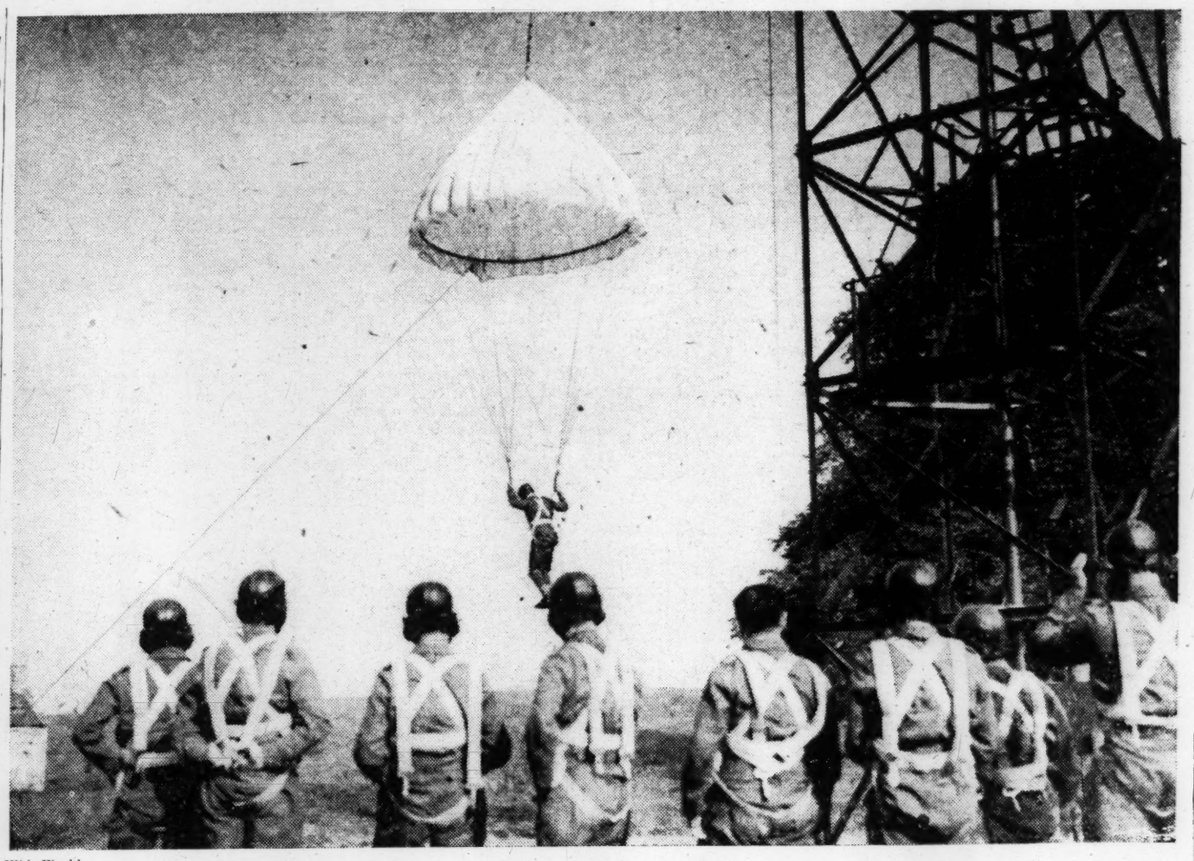
Out of about 3,000,000 Federal jobs in Continental United States, how many would you suppose were women?

Well, anyway, the answer is about a third.

Another quiz question: How many Federal employees do you imagine work in Washington?

The answer to that one is 264,535, but if you had asked a month ago it would have been 6,000 larger.

And finally, 59 per cent of the Federal employees in Washington are women; they're the ones who won't let us near the lunch counters at noon to get our lettuce sandwich.



Wide World

Polish Paratroops Stage Training Exhibition in England

A group of Polish paratroops awaiting their turn to leap from the training tower watch a fellow trooper descend to earth.

Polish Masses Confused By Long Propaganda War

Exile Government in London takes view that Poles there have done all that is possible to reach an agreement with Russia—Emigré officials resent charges of favoring the Germans.

By J. Emlyn Williams

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Oct. 7—Russo-Polish relations, which by today are part of the greater world issue and especially of East European security, haven't improved during the recent past.

There is another of those many deadlocks in which the émigré Polish Government, having made another concession to Moscow, is hoping for some response from the Soviet Government.

Poles here in London are naturally living under the tragedy of the recent collapse of their Capital, Warsaw. Most of the city is now in ruins. Even the Germans admit that it has been "obliterated as never has any city before."

200,000 Perish

About 200,000 of its inhabitants have perished and its brave commander Gen. Tadeusz Komorowski (Bor), his military staff, and thousands of fighters are now in German hands.

Warsaw's epic struggle might have been expected to lead to a closer understanding between the Polish Government, here in London, and the so-called Polish Committee of National Liberation, sponsored by U. S. S. R., and established in Lublin.

Unfortunately this was not so.

The Lublin Committee accused General "Bor" of shirking and adopted a more intransigeant attitude making reconciliation between the Polish Government and the Committee all the more difficult.

Piecing together information now available concerning the Warsaw uprising of Aug. 1, there seems to have been well-founded hopes of success. Russian guns were audible inside Warsaw and but for a serious Russian setback at that time all might have been well.

Russia at Gates

Whether or not, however, the Warsaw rising was ill-timed, the responsibility, it is held, cannot be placed with General "Bor."

On July 30, the Russian Army had reached Praga, suburb of Warsaw, and at that time the Moscow Radio and the Russian-controlled station of the Lublin Committee exhorted Warsaw to rise against the common foe.

New Tirade

Premier Stalin also informed the Mikolajczyk delegation, then in Moscow, that the Red Army expected to be in Warsaw early in August. General Sosnkowski, as Commander in Chief, had previously given the Polish Home Army instructions that it should rise whenever it considered the moment appropriate.

When General Komorowski was appointed to succeed Gen. Kasimierz Sosnkowski as Polish Commander in Chief, the Lublin Committee started a new tirade against Komorowski. This newest development seems due to the Committee's objection to a condition laid down by the Polish Government in exile, namely, that the new Commander in Chief should only assume office after his arrival in London.

This, however, would mean he is under the jurisdiction of the Polish Government, and that the Lublin Committee was unwilling to admit.

When General Sosnkowski, who was accused of anti-Soviet attitude and criticized for his order of the day regarding help to Warsaw, was dismissed, it was hoped that this would open a new approach for settlement.

"Unconstitutional" Act

However, the Committee, according to Polish opinion here, aims at being the de facto Polish Government. Set up in July last by the Soviet High Command to administer conquered Polish territories, it is said this Committee has carried out a number of important acts which is possible only for the recognized Government. It has introduced a complete new state organization in these territories based on the Soviet pattern rather than on the Polish Constitution.

Moreover, the Committee's chairman, Boleslaw Beruf, has been made temporary president of the Polish Republic, an act not conforming to the Constitution, particularly since President Raskiewicz still is holding office.

Then, the Committee recently concluded agreements with the Soviet Republics of Ukraine, White Russia, and Lithuania for an exchange of populations.

The Lublin Committee, however, though claiming to speak for Poland, has not the legal authority, and, the Poles here say, is not supported by the majority of Poles.

The Soviet Union has hitherto maintained that differences between the Lublin Committee and the Polish Government in exile are internal Polish matters wherein Russia does not want to interfere.

However, the Committee is sponsored by the Soviets.

Russia desires, according to a report from a Moscow correspondent, establishment of a provisional Polish Government acceptable to a majority of Poles. He adds, however, in the liberated areas "one still observes a deplorable lack of certainty among the Polish population, a large part of which do not know where they stand. They are confused by five years of German propaganda and the existence of two Polish governments which still have not reached an agreement.

Viewpoint in London

From the viewpoint of most Poles here in London, the position seems as follows:

Poles have done all possible to reach an agreement with Russia. They have been fighting the Germans for five years.

Polish Premier Stanislaw Mikolajczyk negotiated with the Lublin Committee even though many Poles here were opposed.

Premier Mikolajczyk visited Moscow in August, going "without any conditions."

They particularly resent charges appearing periodically in the Soviet press that Poles are favorable to the Germans.

Poles have been fighting bravely on all fronts and consider that they are entitled to a "fair deal" after the war.

Earlier the big issue between these two states was that of the Russo-Polish frontier. It then involved elimination of persons in high positions, considered anti-Soviet.

Yesterday it was General Sosnokowski. Tomorrow, Poles here think it will be President Raczkiewicz.

Germans Revel

Meanwhile the Germans are naturally revelling in the Russo-Polish misunderstandings and are propagandizing that the Poles should learn the lesson that Britain is too far away to be helpful and that Russia will never really allow Poland to be free.

The Germans are also making much propaganda from the capitulation of General "Bor" and the Warsaw fighters.

Before the capitulation the Germans organized a commission which they say was appointed by General "Bor" to visit the Bruszkow Camp where they "saw for themselves that reports of the ill-treatment of prisoners there were complete lies."

Proof of the propaganda value they attached to this incident is seen in a further German report that this commission's findings helped to speed up surrender negotiations.

Polish prisoners, according to the German statement, will enjoy rights under the Geneva Convention and there will be no punishment for earlier political military activity.

All arms and equipment had to be surrendered and barricades removed. The Germans also report, with great satisfaction, that Warsow's Fifteenth Century castle is in ruins, adding the Polish saying "as long as the walls of the old castle stand Poland is not lost."

Wales Stages Big Festival, Allies Attend

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LLANDEBIE, Carmarthenshire, Wales—This little village of 2,500 persons has staged the war's most successful Eisteddfod. Its committee insisted on making it a six-day festival instead of the three days to which previous wartime Eisteddfods had been pared down.

Llandebie lies on the western fringe of the south Wales anthracite coal field, and most of its people get their livelihood from the neighboring mines and quarries.

There were plenty of difficulties. The Public Hall can house only about 900, as compared with the peacetime pavilion's seats for 15,000. A marquee which seated 1,500 was assembled and a radio relay system set up, and many more times the number crammed into the hall, sat there, or on the turf of the surrounding field, and were content to hear without seeing.

International Note Stressed

The international note was stressed. Ten representatives of Allied nations were present.

Col. A. C. Ott of the United States armed forces represented America. The other delegates were the representatives of Belgium, China, Czechoslovakia, France, Luxemburg, Holland, Norway, Poland, and Russia.

The section which attracted greatest attention was housed in a Nissen hut. It was entitled "The Miner's Craft From the Coal Face to the Double Parting," and comprised a series of working models, the work of a working miner which took 12 years to complete.

The local Eisteddfod chorus in evening concerts presented a wide variety of works. Greatest contrast was that between the famous C minor Requiem Mass of Cherubini and an entirely new work called "Gweddi" (Prayer) by a young Welshman on the BBC's Welsh staff—Arwel Hughes.

Size of Choirs Cut

Wartime restrictions on travel and leisure cut the maximum size of choirs to 40 with surprising results. There was unaccompanied singing of unusual refinement. One choir won its third wartime national prize—the Mountain Ash Civil Defense Choir. Extremely high standards were exacted from teams of young children in action songs based on traditional Welsh folk songs, and in choral recitation for children and young people.

Many stirring speeches were made in the course of the week. There was evident a strong opinion in Wales behind the demand for a Secretary of State for Wales as a Cabinet post. Greetings to the Eisteddfod came from Welshmen serving overseas in Cairo, Bombay, Gibraltar, and the Orkney Islands.

Dr. Juraj Slavik, Czechoslovak Minister of the Interior, said:

"We have come here to say farewell before going home and to say how grateful we are for having been able to stay in this free country. Now we are going home. We shall invite you to great festivals of liberation in our own countries — and it will be this year."

Nazi Patrols Halt Desertions in Army

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BERN, Switzerland, Oct. 7—The desertion problem has become so acute in the German Army that special patrols have now been organized inside the Reich to hunt out and apprehend men who have left their regiments.

The accompanying article is the second of two by a special correspondent describing the large increase in desertions in the German Army since the major defeats suffered by the Nazis in western Europe.

Members of these patrols have a silver band on their chests and a silver shield on a chain. Theirs is a dangerous work, as a deserter often shoots when asked for papers.

The terrible confusion that reigned in military posts along the German border in recent weeks is only now being straightened out. Thousands of soldiers roamed around seeking their units after the retreat from France. They were under orders to go to the nearest headquarters to receive new papers and new orders, but hundreds elected to "go over the hill" instead.

One deserter before coming to Switzerland rode home to a small Bavarian village to see his mother and stayed there among the peasants for six days. The entire village of 40 families knew he was there.

People Amazed

They were amazed that he should come home at a time when no soldiers were getting leaves of absence. He told them he was on a military mission to a near-by city, but that as the goods he was supposed to get had not arrived he was able to come home for a few days. He was obliged by law to report to the Burgomaster, but did not do so, nor did the Burgomaster come to bother him.

One deserter described how he got through a town behind the German lines which was closely guarded and which had a guard on practically every street. The first guard he encountered asked him the password. He said he did not know it, so the guard came close and whispered in his ear, "The password is Tannenberg, comrade." This could have been punished by execution if discovered. When he got to the Swiss border he prowled about on the German side until he found a place to cross.

Bombings Aid Deserters

Inside Germany, the confusion caused by Allied bombings makes it easier for deserters to disappear in the big cities. Also the Gestapo, which in 1940 had a fine-spun net covering all Germany through which no one could hope to slip, suffers greatly from the lack of personnel as most able-bodied men are mobilized. Also, many of its vital records have been destroyed by bombings.

The wave of desertions in the German Army is a significant commentary on conditions inside Germany, as in no army in the world was drill so thorough, and discipline so stiff as in the Wehrmacht in its better days. One can see it in the bearing of some of the deserters, in the way they hold their hands and in their posture that they have been through a stiff school of drill.

The aim in the rigid Prussian drill system was to eliminate all traces of individual thought and action to transform men into complete automatons.

Training Period Cut

So important has rigid drilling been considered in the German Army that even men who had been at the front and had been wounded were subjected to drills they had learned years before as recruits when they were reorganized into new units. When the Allies were breaking through the Atlantic Wall the unit of one deserter, now in Switzerland, was being put through the same old drill it had had for so long. "Do you think we will win the war with that?" some of the soldiers asked derisively.

However, the period of military training has been greatly reduced during the war. In peacetime, it was normally two years. In 1941 it was 16 weeks. In 1943 it was six weeks, and it is also six weeks in 1944. Noncommissioned officers are not nearly as tough as heretofore, and much of the old drilling has been dropped in preparing the young Germans for battle. Now stress is placed almost exclusively on the use of weapons.

Recruits who are subjected to training now are not regarded as soldiers by those who have "enjoyed" normal drill. Besides being poorly trained, they are either too young or too old to be top-flight fighting men.

One deserter from a parachutist group—formerly the much feared "green devils" — stated practically every man in this new unit had some physical difficulty, while many were beyond ordinary military age. The chief requirement, he said, was that they could run, whereas formerly a youth had to be practically an acrobat in order to be admitted to a crack Nazi unit.

Deserter Speaks

One deserter described the confusion in the organization which finally convinced him that all was lost for Germany and led to his flight. "While the Americans and British were advancing in France," he said, "our officers were entangled in the wildest confusion and we reserve troops were subjected to the most grotesque kind of training.

"We were moved from one barrack to another and in each one we were given a different kind of training for a different kind of weapon. Every week the orders would be changed. We were regrouped so often that we began to think our officers were madmen. One would shout, 'we will form an artillery regiment.' Another would roar, 'no, we don't need an artillery regiment, we need more infantrymen.' We were finally organized into a paratroop unit."

Song Contest Fosters Ideals Of Hemispheric Friendship

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—Student song writers of the Americas have an opportunity to give enduring expression in music to their ideals for hemisphere friendship through a contest announced by the Pan American Union.

Designed to promote solidarity among students of all the American nations, the contest gives effect to a resolution adopted at the conference of Directors of Education held at Panama in October, 1943, and will be conducted with the co-operation of all the American Ministers and Commissioners of Education.

The competition will be divided into two stages, the first national and the second international in scope. Each national contest will be announced and directed by the Minister or Commissioner of Education of the respective country, or by the agency designated by him. Feb. 28, 1945, is the date fixed for the closing of the national contests.

Collaboration Allowed

The competition is open to students of public or private educational institutions. It is expected that those participating in the contest will be between the ages of 12 and 21 years. Each contestant is required to state that the composition is his or her own original work and this entry shall comprise the melody, without accompaniment, and the words in English, Spanish, Portuguese or French. The words and the music may be contributed by one person or by two or more collaborators, the institution in which each is studying being indicated.

Judges will be appointed in each country, and a medal and certificate given by the Union will be awarded to the three best entries in each national contest. The entry winning first award will be sent to the Union for adjudication in the final stage of the contest.

Three Awards Offered

An international committee of judges, appointed by the Union, will judge the national winners and grant the international prizes. Three awards consisting of a medal and a certificate will be made at this stage, and copyright in the United States of the three winning entries will be applied for by the Union.

Copies of the conditions governing the contest may be obtained from the Union in Washington 6, D. C.

In announcing the competition, Dr. L. S. Rowe, Director General of the Union, said: "The American Student Song Contest has a twofold purpose: to strengthen the sentiment of continental unity and solidarity among students throughout the Americas, and to encourage an appreciation and utilization of music as a medium of expression.

"The ultimate object of a contest of this nature is not only to secure a composition worthy of the high purposes to which the contest is dedicated, but also to stimulate creative effort in music and verse throughout the educational structure, in itself an objective of permanent value."

Correction

Through an inadvertence, the descriptive labels "Republican" and "Democratic" on the "Campaign Debate" articles on Page 3 of the Weekly Magazine Section today were put in the wrong place. The position of the labels should be reversed.

Better Techniques Raise Tool Output

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON — New techniques are being surveyed by machine tool manufacturers in the Soviet Union in order to step up production to meet increased demands, and some are reported to be establishing their own foundries, the United States Department of Commerce reported recently.

French Kept Fashion Industry By Time-Consuming Parleys

PARIS, Oct. 7 (AP)—A rainy day costume, including an umbrella of the same material as the dress and a funny little black gold-buttoned boot, was the feature of yesterday's show by Lucien Lelong.

The emphasis on the weather reflected the present lack of transport in Paris.

PARIS, Oct. 7 (AP)—The French fashion industry was saved from transfer to Germany by the ruse of "endless negotiations," Lucien Lelong, who for 12 years was President of the French Fashion Organization, declared yesterday.

He said the spirit of resistance to Nazi efforts to dominate the industry went so far that throughout the occupation not one major hat model appeared in the German's color — green — and each time the Germans ordered less material the Parisians deliberately created bigger hats.

"At the outbreak of the war I had a diplomatic passport for the United States but I preferred to stay and defend my corporation's interests," he said.

One morning in 1940 he found six German officers in his office ordering him to Berlin immediately.

"Giving way to my arguments that French fashion could only be created in the Paris atmosphere, they seemed resigned," M. Lelong said, "but the Berlin orders remained and I had to go there."

M. Lelong was under arrest for five days in Berlin before he argued his way into being returned to Paris, he said.

Traditional French styles and creations survived the occupation. An example was the showing yesterday of the latest collection of models created in the famous Molyneux Fashion House.

Styles From Sea

PARIS, Oct. 7 (AP)—Fishermen's oilskin caps are being used as the model for becoming hats, particularly for sportswear, by Paris's "Grand Old Lady" of fashion, Mme. Jeanne Lanvin.

Her favorite colors are bright red combined with black, and fine almond green combined with dark brown. Among her creations which look extremely simple and discreet, but which have superior art in cutting, are two small notes of humor—a tiny pleated black silk apron on a woolen afternoon dress, and a funny, big, heart-shaped collar of red quilted silk fastened at the waist with a gold button, and called "Heart of Paris."

Builders of World Theme of Forum

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 7—"Builders of the World Ahead" will be the theme of the annual forum on current problems under the auspices of the New York Herald Tribune to be held at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel on Oct. 16-18.

Presenting four sessions, on the three evenings and on Tuesday afternoon, each meeting will be devoted to a special aspect of the postwar world and will be addressed by leaders in the fields of government, industry, natural science, and art.

President Roosevelt is expected to close the forum with an address radiocast from the White House, and Gov. Thomas E. Dewey, Republican candidate for President, will be heard at the closing session Oct. 18 on a program devoted to "a national election in wartime."

Among other speakers on the program, which is to be radiocast by the major networks, are Lieut. Gen. Brehon B. Somervell, commander of the Army Service Forces; Admiral Chester W. Nimitz, commander of the Pacific Fleet; Representative Christian A. Herter (R), of Massachusetts; J. A. Krug, chairman of the War Production Board; Bernard M. Baruch, special adviser to the Director of War Mobilization, and others.

A. P. Commends Constructive Steps Taken to Aid Free News Interchange

NEW YORK, Oct. 7 (AP)—The Board of Directors of the Associated Press yesterday commended constructive steps taken in behalf of the principle of free interchange of news and expressed "its deep and abiding belief that the future peace and friendly relations between peoples of all nations will be advanced by worldwide acceptance" of this principle.

The following resolution was adopted:

"Resolved, that the Board of Directors of the Associated Press in regular session commends the constructive movement looking toward the extension of the principle of free interchange of news throughout the world as expressed in the platforms of two political parties and in the concurrent resolution of Congress. The Board also records its deep and abiding belief that the future peace and friendly relations between peoples of all nations will be advanced by the world-wide acceptance of the principles thus declared. Moreover, it favors the widest possible international exchange of news through the equitable and nondiscriminatory availability of communications facilities."

Pepper Picks Cabinet

NEWARK, N. J., Oct. 7 (AP)—Senator Claude Pepper (D) of Florida told a New Jersey state convention of the Congress of Industrial Organizations last night that if Gov. Thomas E. Dewey is elected President "we can expect" a Cabinet including Herbert Hoover, Westbrook Pegler, Senator Hiram W. Johnson of California, and Winthrop W. Aldrich, New York financier.

Today's Closing Quotations on New York Stock Exchange and N.Y. Curb

Today's sales (est.)	400,000
Previous day's sales	802,170
1944 volume to date	200,448,262
1943 volume to date	229,579,621

Average Price of 60 Stocks
By the Associated Press

Friday	55.5	Prev. day	55.4
Month ago	53.3	Year ago	49.7
1944 high	56.4	1944 low	49.5

Stks/Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
ACF-Brill Motor	3	9¼	9¼	9¼	
Abr & Stras3½ae †	40	58	57	58	
Adams Exp .15e	3	12⅜	12⅛	12⅜	+ ⅛
Adams Millis ¾ae	1	30⅜	30⅜	30⅜	+ ⅜
Air Reduction 1a	6	39⅞	39½	39⅞	+ ⅛
Alaska Juneau	1	6½	6⅝	6⅝	+ ⅛
Alleghany Corp	1	2¼	2¼	2¼	
Alleghany pf	1	30	30	30	+ ¼
Alleg L Stl 1.05e	3	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛	+ ⅛
Allen Indust ¾ag	1	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜	+ ¼
Al Chem & Dye 6	1	151½	151½	151½	
Allied Mills 2e	5	32¼	32¼	32¼	
Allied Strs 1	25	21	20⅞	21	
Allied Strs pf 5	1	101⅞	101⅞	101⅞	+1⅞
Allis Ch Mfg ¾ae	6	37⅞	37⅜	37⅛	— ⅛
Amal Lea pf 6¾k	1	39½	39½	39½	— ¾
Am Ag Ch D 1.20a	1	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛	+ ⅛
Amerada Pet 3	2	103	102	103	+1½
Am Airlines 1½g	2	79	78½	79	
Am Bosch ½e	10	17½	17⅜	17½	+ ⅛
Am Cable & Rad	19	12½	12¼	12⅜	
Am Can 3	2	90	90	90	— ½
Am Can pf 7 †	20	179¾	179	179¾	+ ¾
Am Car & F 2½e	3	39	38⅞	38⅞	— ⅛
Am C & F pf 5½ae	2	86	86	86	+ ⅛
Am Chain & C 2	1	26⅜	26⅜	26⅜	— ⅛
Am Distil	1	25¾	25¾	25¾	+ ⅛
Am Encaus Tiling	2	4	4	4	+ ⅛
Am & For Pow	9	4⅛	4	4	
Am&FPS6pf 47½k	2	85	84	85	+2¼
Am&FPS7pf5½ak	6	93	92½	93	+1¾
Am & F P 2 pf	18	21⅜	20¾	20¾	— ½
Am Hide & Leath	3	5⅜	5¾	5¾	Oct 6
Am Locomo ¾ae	21	22⅜	22	22⅜	+ ⅛
Am Locom pf 7	1	99¼	99¼	99¼	— ¼
Am M&Fdy .80	12	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	
Am M&Met ¾ae	1	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	
Am Metal ¾ae	2	24⅛	24	24⅛	— ⅛
Am News Co 1.80	60	27	27	27	+ ⅛
Am Pow & Lt	18	3	2¾	2¾	+ ⅛
Am P&L 56 pf	3	55	55	55	
Am P&L $5 pf	11	48⅞	48⅜	48⅞	+ ⅛
Am Rad&StS .30e	10	12⅛	12	12⅛	
Am R Mill .60e	2	15⅝	15½	15½	
Am RM pf 4½	† 200	73¼	73	73¼	+ ¼
Am Safe Raz 1¼ae	1	18½	18½	18½	+ ⅛
Am Sh Bldg 2e	† 100	30	30	30	
Am Smelt & R 2	6	42⅛	42	42	— ⅛
Am Smelt&R pf7†	20	158¾	158¾	158¾	
Am Stl Fdrs 2	4	26	25⅞	26	
Am Stores 1	1	18	18	18	
Am Stove 1.20	1	23⅞	23⅞	23⅞	+ ⅛
Am Sug Ref 2e	1	49	49	49	
Am Sum Tob 1¼ae	6	31	30½	31	+1
Am Tel & Tel 9	12	153⅜	153⅜	153⅜	
Am Tobacco 3a	3	67½	67⅜	67⅜	— ⅝
Am*Tob B 3a	10	68¾	67⅜	67⅜	— ⅝
Am Tob pf 6	† 40	148½	148	148	—1½
Am Type Fdrs ½e	1	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	— ⅛
Am Wat Wks	43	9⅜	9½	9⅜	+ ⅛
Am Woolen	1	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
Am Wool pf 8k	3	93¼	93	93¼	+ ¼
Am Zinc L & S	1	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
Anaconda Cop1⅔ae	52	27⅞	27⅝	27⅞	+ ⅛
AnaconW&C¼ae †	60	31⅞	31⅝	31⅞	+ ⅛
Anchor H-G .45e	1	27	27	27	+ ¼
Andes Copper ¾ae	1	13	13	13	+ ⅛
APW Paper	1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
Arch-Dan M 2e	1	55	55	55	— ½
Armour & Co	17	6⅜	6¼	6¼	
Armour & Co pf	† 10	107¼	107¼	107¼	+ ¼
Arnold Const ½	2	11½	11½	11½	
Artloom Corp .30e	3	7⅞	10⅜	10⅞	+ ⅛
Assd DryGoods3ae	25	17⅝	17¼	17⅜	+ ⅛
Assd D Gd 2pf7	† 30	101⅜	101¼	101¾	+ ¼
Atch T & S F 6	10	67⅝	67	67⅛	+ ⅛
Atch T & S pf 5	3	96½	96½	96½	+ ½
Atl Coast L 1¾ae	11	40½	40	40⅛	— ⅛
Atl Refining 1e	5	29⅛	29⅛	29⅛	
Atl Ref pf 4	† 40	113	113	113	
Atlas Corp 1ae	16	16⅜	16⅜	16⅝	+ ⅛
AtlasPowd2¼ae †	160	59	58¾	59	+ ⅛
Atl N pfA3½k †	70	76	76	76	
Aviation Corp .10e	8	5⅛	5	5⅛	
Baldwin Loco .10e	8	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	
Bald Loco ct ¾ae	3	23⅞	23¾	23¾	— ⅛
Balt & Ohio	9	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	
Balt & Ohio pf	6	15¾	15⅝	15⅝	+ ⅛
Barker Bros ⅔ae	1	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	
Bean & A pf7½ak †	40	62½	62	62½	+1
Barber Asph ¾ae	1	25⅛	25¼	25¼	
Barnsdall Oil .60	3	16¾	16⅞	16¾	+ ⅛
Baruk Cigars 1½	1	29	29	29	— ½
Beech Airc 1g	35	11⅜	10¾	11	— ⅛
Bath Iron Wks 4	1	16¼	16¼	16¼	+ ⅛
Bell Airc 1e	6	13⅜	13½	13⅜	
Bendix Aviat 2¼e	1	44¾	44⅞	44⅞	— ⅛
Ben L Lpr pf 2½	1	54¾	54¾	54¾	+ ¼
Best & Co 1.60a	2	41¾	41¾	41½	+ ⅛
Betlh Steel 4½e	12	64⅜	64⅛	64⅜	— ⅛
Beth Steel pf 7	2	132	123	123	
Blaw-Knox .45e	7	11	10⅞	11	+ ⅛
Bloom'dale6.75e †	40	18¾	18¾	18¾	
Blumenthal pf7 †	20	109	109	109	+1⅞
Boeing Airplane 1e	4	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	
BohnAl&Br 2¼ae	1	49	49	49	
Bond Strs pf 4½	1	117	117	117	
Borden Co 1.20e	4	34⅛	34	34⅛	+ ⅛
Braniff Airw .60	3	20	19⅞	19⅞	
Bridgeport Br 1	9	12	11⅞	12	
Briggs Mfg 2	13	40½	40	40⅛	+ ⅜
Brown Shoe 2	1	43	43	43	+ ⅛
Bklyn Un Gas ¾ae	10	21	20⅝	20¾	
Brunswick-Bal ¾ae	1	21¾	21¾	21¾	
Bucyrus-Erie .45e	31	12½	12⅜	12½	+ ⅛
Budd Mfg	12	11½	11⅜	11⅜	
Budd Mfg55pf5	† 270	71⅝	70⅞	71	+ ¾
Budd Wheel ¼ae	8	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
Bullard Co ⅓e	3	18	18	18	— ⅛
BuffaloForge1.35e	1	21⅜	21⅜	21⅜	+ ⅛
BurlingMills 2.10e	8	33⅞	33⅝	33⅞	+ ⅛
BurnAddMach.55e	2	14½	14	14	— ⅛
Bush Term ¼ae	1	57⅛	57⅛	57⅛	+ ⅜
Butler Bros .45e	3	11⅞	11⅜	11⅞	+ ⅛
Butler Br pf 1½	1	31⅜	31⅜	31⅜	+ ⅛
Butte C & Z ¾ag	3	33¼	33¼	33¼	— ⅛
Byers AM Co ¾ae	4	14¼	14¼	14¼	
Byers AM pf 7 †	60	82	82	82	+ ⅛
Calif Pack 1½	1	27¼	27¼	27¼	— ⅛
Callahan Z-Lead	2	1⅛	1	1	
Cal & Hecla .60e	6	6¾	6¾	6¾	
Campbell Wy ¾ae	3	20⅜	20⅛	20⅜	+ ⅛
Can DryGAle ¾ae	7	30⅜	30¼	30¼	+ ⅛
Canad Pacific h½ze	122	10⅞	10⅛	10⅜	+ ½
Case Jl Co ¾ae	5	57⅜	57⅜	57⅜	— ½
Case Jl pf 7 †	80	146½	146	146	— ½
Caterpil Tractor 2	4	50	49½	50	— ¾
Celanese Cp 3-70f	1	35¼	35¼	35¼	— ¾
Celanese 7 pf 7 †	70	122½	122½	122½	
Celanese 1stpf43¼	3	103	103	103	
Celotex Corp ½	1	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	— ⅛
Cent Aguirre 1½	2	21¼	21¼	21¼	+ ¼
Cent Foundry	1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
Cent R R N J	10	12⅜	11⅞	11⅞	— ⅜
Cent VioletaS1½ae	2	26⅝	26½	26⅝	+ ⅝
Cerro de Pas 3	6	33½	33	33½	
Certain-teed Prod	6	6⅞	6¾	6¾	
Certain-teed pf †	60	114¾	114	114	— ¾
Champ P & F ¾ae	1	28½	28½	28½	
Ches & Ohio 3	21	46¾	46½	46⅝	+ ⅛
Chi & E Ill A 2e	3	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	— ⅛
Chi Grt West	1	5¾	5¾	5¾	
Chi Grt Wpf17¾k	2	22¾	22¾	22¾	+ ⅜
Chi Mail Or .45e	6	18⅜	18⅜	18⅜	+ ⅛
Chi & No West	3	25	24¾	25	+ ⅝
Chi & NW pf .15e	7	45⅞	45¾	45¾	+ ⅛
Chi Pneu Tool 2	1	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	
Chi Pneu T cv pf3	1	47	47	47	+1
Chi PT prpf2½z †	50	55½	55½	55½	—1
Chickasha Cot O 1	1	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	+ ⅛
Chrysler Corp 2¼ae	3	93½	93⅜	93⅜	
Cities Invest (new) †	10	29⅜	29⅜	29⅜	+ ⅛
City Stores 3½	20	9⅝	9⅜	9½	
Clark Equip 2¾ae	2	47½	47½	47½	— ⅛
Coca-Cola 3a	1	137½	137½	137½	
Colgate-Palm ½a	1	30	30	30	
Col Fuel & Iron 1	2	18	18	18	
Col & South †	20	18½	18½	18½	
Com'lSolv .80e	7	16⅞	16¾	16⅞	+ ⅛
Comm Invest Tr 2	1	23¼	23¼	23¼	
Comm Solvents .30e	7	16⅞	16¾	16⅞	+ ⅛
Comp Ed 1.40	5	28¼	28¼	28¼	
Comwlth&South	6	⅛	⅛	⅛	
Conde Nast & So pf 3¾k	13	86	87¾	88	+ ¾
Cong Oil Cigar 1½ae	24	29⅞	28½	30	+1⅜
Consol Cigpf43¼ †	2	97	97	97	
Consol Edison 1.60	32	25	24⅞	25	+ ¼
Consol Edis pf 5	2	108½	108½	108½	+ ¼
Consol Film pf ¾k	2	25	24⅞	24⅞	— ⅛
Consol Nat Gas 1a	1	32½	32½	32½	+ ⅛
Cons RR Cuba pf	19	14⅜	14¼	14½	+ ¼
Consol Vultee 2	10	17⅛	17	17⅛	
Consol Oil Coal	2	16½	16⅜	16½	+ ⅛
Consolp pf4½z †	20	109¾	109	109	
Cons Oil Corp ¾ae	1	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	+ ⅛
Cons Paper 1.60	1	46⅞	46⅞	46⅞	+ ⅛
Cons Vultee Aircr	1	43⅞	43⅞	43⅞	+ ⅛
Container Corp 1	2	44⅛	44	44	— ⅛
Contl Baking .50	10	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	
Contl Can 2½	1	49½	49½	49½	
Contl Diamond Fib	1	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜	
Contl Motor 1	1	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	
Contl Oil of Del	1	31⅞	31⅞	31⅞	+ ⅛
Copper Range 2	1	23⅜	23⅜	23⅜	
Corn Exch Bk Tr	1	49½	49½	49½	
Corn Prod Refg 2	3	72⅜	72⅛	72⅜	+ ⅛
Coty Interna	† 1	4	4	4	
Crane Co 1	6	26	25¾	26	+ ⅛
Crane Co pf 5	† 30	108½	108½	108½	— ½
Crown Cork pf 2¼	1	48	48	48	Oct 6
Crown Zeller 1	1	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	
Crown Zel pf 5	† 40	102	101⅞	101⅞	Oct 6
Crucible Steel 3g	1	55½	55½	55½	
Cuba R R pf	† 470	24	23½	24	+ ½
Cuban-A Sug .40g	54	17⅛	16¾	17	+ ⅛
Curtis P pf 4½z †	10	107	107	107	—1
Curtis Publishing	13	10⅜	10⅛	10⅜	
Curtis Pub pf3g †	10	128	128	128	+1
Curtis Pub pr pf3a	1	55¼	55¼	55¼	— ⅛
Curtis-Wright ¾ag	31	6	5⅞	6	+ ⅛
Curtis-Wr A 1½ae	4	18½	18⅜	18⅜	
Decca Record 1.20	8	40¼	40	40	— ⅜
Deere & Co 2e	2	43½	43⅜	43½	+ ½
Deere & Co pf1.40	1	36⅜	36⅜	36⅜	
Dcis-Wem G 1¼ae	1	21¼	21¼	21¼	+ ⅛
Del & Hudson	3	27⅞	32¼	27½	+ ⅛
Del Lack & West	8	7½	7⅜	7½	
Detroit Edi 1.20	1	20⅝	20⅜	20⅝	
Devoe&Ray A 1 †	80	41¾	41	41¾	+ ⅜
DiamMatch 2½	1	32⅞	27⅞	32⅞	+ ⅜
DiamMatch pf1½	3	40⅞	40½	40⅞	+ ⅜
Dist Corp-S pf 5	1	101½	101½	101½	— ½
Dome Mines 1.20h	12	22⅞	22¾	22⅞	— ⅛
Douglas Airc 5g	3	68⅞	68½	68½	— ⅜
Dresser Mfg 1e	1	43	43	43	
Dunhill Int	4	13¼	13	13	
du Pont de N 3½ae	11	156	155⅜	156	+ ½
Eagle Pich L .45e	5	13⅜	13¼	13¼	
Eastern Air L	6	9	9	9	
Easton Mfg 3	2	47¼	47⅛	47⅛	— ⅛
El Auto-Lite1½e	1	45¾	45¾	45¾	+ ⅛
Elastic S Nit ¾ae	3	14¾	14¾	14¾	
Elec Boat 1e	3	13¼	13¼	13¼	+ ⅛
El&Mus Ind .08e	42	6⅛	5⅞	6	
El Power & Lt	2	4⅞	4¾	4⅞	+ ⅛
El P&Lt $7 pf	1	92	92	92	— ¼
El Storage Bat 2	2	44¼	44	44¼	
EmersonElMfg.55e	1	16	16	16	
Endic-John pf 4	† 10	106	106	106	
Eng Pub Service	10	15¼	15	15¼	+ ⅛
Eng PS $5 pf5	† 10	100⅛	100½	100½	
Eng PS $6 pf6	† 50	103¼	102	103¼	+1⅜
Equit Off Bldg	1	1	1	1	— ⅛
Erie R R ⅓ae	1	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	
Erie R R ct ⅓ae	6	11⅝	11½	11⅝	+ ⅛
Erie R R pf A 5	8	57½	57	57½	+ ⅛
EurekaVCleaner½z	1	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	+ ⅛
EvansProducts ⅔ae	2	13¾	13¾	13¾	
Ex-Cell-O 2.60	6	43	42¾	43	
Fajardo Sugar 2	1	25	25	25	+ ⅛
Farns Tel & Rad	18	14	13⅞	14	+ ⅛
Fed Lt & Trac 1	3	17¼	17¼	17¼	
Fed L&T pf 6	† 10	103	103	103	
Fed Mng&Sm 1½e	2	22½	22½	22½	— ½
Fed MotTruck .40	6	9⅜	9⅝	9⅜	+ ⅛
Federat D Strs1½	15	28⅜	28½	28½	+ ⅛
Follansbee Stl	11	7⅝	7⅜	7⅜	— ⅛
Fid P Ins 1.60a	2	50	49¾	50	+ ⅛
FirestoneT&R1½e	2	50¾	50⅜	50¾	+ ⅛
First Nat Strs2½	1	44	44	44	
Flintkote .45e	2	23¾	23	23¾	
Foster Wheel ½ae	49	23½	22½	23½	+1¼
Francisco Sugar	2	17	17	17	
Freeport Sulph 2	1	31⅞	31⅞	31⅞	+ ⅛
FruehaufTpf41½	† 70	113¼	113¼	113¼	— ⅛
Garr Robert .30g	10	4⅞	4¾	4¾	— ⅛
Gamewell 2¾ae	† 11	43¾	43	43¾	+1⅛
Gardner Denver 1	2	16⅞	16¼	16⅜	+ ⅛
Gar Wood Ind .40	4	7⅛	7	7	— ⅛
Gaylord Cont ⅓ae	3	20⅞	20⅝	20⅝	+ ⅛
Gaylord Cpf2¾a	† 1	54	54	54	
Gen Am Inv 1g	1	14½	14½	14½	
Gen Am Tran 1⅞ae	3	52½	52½	52½	+ ⅛
Gen Baking .60	3	9	8⅞	9	+ ⅛
Gen Baking pf8	† 20	155½	155½	155½	
Gen Cable	20	6⅝	6½	6⅝	+ ⅛
Gen Cable A	11	17⅜	17	17⅜	+ ⅛
Gen Cablepf5½k†	220	100	100	100	+ ⅛
Gen Cigar pf 7	† 10	152¼	152¼	152¼	
Gen Elec 1.40	27	38¼	38	38¼	— ⅛
Gen Foods 1.60	3	42¾	42⅝	42¾	
Gen G & El A	16	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	
Gen Motors 2½e	9	64	63⅝	64	+ ⅛
Gen Prec Eq 1	9	23¼	22½	22½	— ⅝
Gen Pub Service	2	2	2	2	
Gen Ry Signal ¾ae	2	26¼	26	26¼	+ ⅛
Gen Real&Ut(new)	17	4	4	4	
Gen Shoe ¾ae	2	19¾	19	19	— ⅛
Gen S Cst pf 6k	† 220	91	89½	89½	—1½
Gen Tire&Rub ½ae	2	25⅛	25	25⅛	— ⅛
Gen T&R pf4½z †	50	105	105	105	— ⅛
Gimbel Bros .65e	65	20	19⅜	19¾	+ ⅜
Gimbel Bros S6pf6	4	99½	99⅜	99½	+ ⅜
Gobel Adolf	1	2½	2½	2½	— ⅛
Gold&Stk Tel 6	† 40	120	120	120	+1
Goodyear T&R 2	1	49¼	49¼	49¼	— ⅛
Goth Hosiery 3⅛g	8	17¼	17	17¼	+ ⅛
Graham-Paige Mot	14	5⅜	5¼	5⅜	+ ⅛
Granby Con M 15e	2	4¼	4¼	4¼	— ⅛
Gt NorIrOre ct 2g	2	16½	16⅜	16½	+ ⅛
Gt NorRy pf 1e	10	40⅜	40½	40⅜	— ⅛
Greyhound Corp 1	1	21⅞	21⅞	21⅞	
Greyhound pf .55	1	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
Grum Aircr En 1e	21	22½	21¾	22½	+1⅛
Guantan Sugar	7	6	5¾	6	+ ⅜
Guantan Sug pf	† 20	159¾	159¾	159¾	—1¼
Gulf Mob & Ohio	6	13	12⅞	12⅞	— ⅛
Gulf M&O pf2½ae	3	55	54¾	55	
Hall WF Print 1	1	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞	— ⅛
Harb-Walker 1	1	18¾	18¾	18¾	— ⅛
Hat Corp AmA1ae	1	8	8	8	
HatCpAmpf6½z †	40	105	105	105	
Hayes Indust ¾ae	1	88⅝	88⅝	88⅝	
Hayes Mfg	39	8¼	8⅛	8⅛	
Hersh Ch cv pf 4a	1	119⅜	119⅜	119⅜	+ ⅛
Hollander&Son 1e	2	17	17	17	+ ⅛
Holly Sugar 1	1	17¼	17¼	17¼	+ ¼
Homestake Min	2	43½	43½	43½	+ ¼
Houd-Hers B 3ae	5	17	17	17	— ⅛
HoustonL&P 3.60	1	69½	69½	69½	+ ¼
Houston Oil	10	11⅞	11¾	11⅞	— ⅛
Howe Sound 1⅓ae	1	24½	24½	24½	
Hud Bay M&S h2	4	27¾	7⅝	27¾	+ ⅛
Hudson Motor .30e	10	15¼	15	15¼	+ ⅛
Hupp Motor	81	4⅛	4⅛	4¼	+ ⅛
Idaho Pow 1.60	2	20½	20½	20½	— ⅛
Illinois Central	6	17	16⅞	17	+ ⅛
Ill CentralL L 4	† 30	62	62	62	
Ill Cent pf	1	38¾	38¾	38¾	— ⅛
Inland Steel 3e	1	84½	84½	84½	— ½
InspiratCopper ¾ae	4	11⅝	11⅜	11⅝	+ ⅛
Intern Corp 1.60	3	37¼	37	37¼	+ ⅛
Intern-Cp pf 6	† 40	111½	111¼	111½	+ ⅛
Intercon Rubber 1g	3	7⅞	7¾	7⅞	+ ⅛
Interlakelron .35g	3	9⅜	9¼	9¼	— ⅛
Int BusMachine6a	1	180	180	180	
Int Harvester pf7†	30	174½	174½	174½	
Int Hydro-Elec A	4	3½	3⅜	3½	+ ⅛
Int Nick Can 1.60	7	30⅜	30¼	30¼	
Int Paper	18	19⅜	19¼	19¼	— ⅛
Int Paper pf 5	2	84⅞	84⅞	84⅞	+ ⅛
Int Ry Cen Am	1	10½	10½	10½	+ ¼
Int RyCAp¶13¼ak †	100	81⅜	81¼	81½	+ ¼
Int Salt 1⅓e	2	44¾	44¾	44¾	
Int Shoe 1.80	6	41¾	41	41¾	+ ⅛
Int Tel & Tel	21	18¼	17¾	17⅞	+ ⅛
Interst Dept S 1	8	19	18½	19	+ ½
Jarvis WB .90e	1	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	— ⅛
Jewel Tea 1	1	35¼	35¼	35¼	— ¼
Johnson&J2dpf4	† 40	108⅞	108¾	108⅞	+ ⅛
Johns Manv 1⅔e	1	100	100	100	
Jones&LStl pf A 5	1	72½	72½	72½	
Jones & L Stl 2	3	25⅜	25⅛	25⅜	+ ⅛
Joy Mfg .80	10	17¼	16⅞	17¼	+ ⅛
Kan City South	1	10½	10½	10½	
KaufmannDpt .55e	8	17⅛	17	17⅛	+ ½
Kayser J .80e	1	5	5	5	— ⅛
Kennecott C 1⅔e	51	35¼	34⅞	35¼	+ ⅛
Kimberly-Cl 1½a	1	41¾	41¾	41¾	— ⅛
KinneyS5pf43¾k †	60	71	71	71	+ ⅛
Kresge (SS) 1	2	57⅛	25⅞	25⅞	— ⅛
Kress S H 1.60	2	61⅛	61⅛	61¼	+ ⅛
Laclede Gas	† 110	9¾	9⅝	9⅞	
Laclede Gas pf	† 30	87½	87½	87½	+ ½
Lambert Co 1½	4	29⅞	29¾	29¾	
Lehigh C&N ¾ae	29	12⅜	12¼	12¼	— ⅛
Lehigh Port C ¾ae	1	30⅜	30⅜	30⅜	+ ⅛
Lehigh Val Coal	34	2	1⅞	2	
Lehigh Val Coal pf	18	27⅞	27	27	+ ⅛
Lehigh Val Cp1 pf	2	21½	20⅞	20⅞	— ⅛
Lehigh Val Cp2 pf	1	69¼	69¼	69¼	— ¼
Lehigh Val Cp3 pf	1	69¼	69¼	69¼	— ¼
Lehigh Val Cp4 pf	1	69¼	69¼	69¼	— ¼
Lehigh Val Cp5 pf	1	69¼	69¼	69¼	— ¼
Lehigh Val Cp6 pf	1	69¼	69¼	69¼	— ¼
Lehigh Val Cp7 pf	1	69¼	69¼	69¼	— ¼
Lehigh Val Cp8 pf	1	69¼	69¼	69¼	— ¼
Lehigh Val Cp9 pf	1	69¼	69¼	69¼	— ¼
Lehigh Val Cp10pf	1	69¼	69¼	69¼	— ¼
Lehigh Val Cp11pf	1	69¼	69¼	69¼	— ¼
Lehigh Val Cp12pf	1	69¼	69¼	69¼	— ¼
Lehigh Val Cp13pf	1	69¼	69¼	69¼	— ¼
Lehigh Val Cp14pf	1	69¼	69¼	69¼	— ¼
Lehigh Val Cp15pf	1	69¼	69¼	69¼	— ¼
Lehigh Val Cp16pf	1	69¼	69¼	69¼	— ¼
Lehigh Val Cp17pf	1	69¼	69¼	69¼	— ¼
Lehigh Val Cp18pf	1	69¼	69¼	69¼	— ¼
Lehigh Val Cp19pf	1	69¼	69¼	69¼	— ¼
Lehigh Val Cp20pf	1	69¼	69¼	69¼	— ¼
Lehigh Val Cp21pf	1	69¼	69¼	69¼	— ¼
Lehigh Val Cp22pf	1	69¼	69¼	69¼	— ¼
Lehigh Val Cp23pf	1	69¼	69¼	69¼	— ¼
Lehigh Val Cp24pf	1	69¼	69¼	69¼	— ¼
Lehigh Val Cp

News and Comment About Business, Industry, Economics and Finance

Hard Times in Agriculture Later On Seen by Economist

CHICAGO (AP)—Karl Brandt, Stanford University economist, predicted "hard times for American agriculture" beyond what he called the relief period of one to two years after cessation of European hostilities.

"This should be a challenge to map out a wise and strong strategy now for weathering the storm later," he told the American Meat Institute convention.

"During the final phase of the war in Europe, which may extend well into 1945, and during the early relief period the world will have an abundance of grain, a shortage of sugar and butter," he said. "At the same time a heavier demand for meat, bacon, dairy products and eggs, particularly on the side of Great Britain and to a much smaller extent by Belgium, Norway, Switzerland and Greece, will create for the British Dominions and Argentina a lively demand while the United States may experience increasing difficulties in disposing of exports of animal products outside of Army, Navy and Lend Lease and UNRRA's purchases.

"In the longer run of three or four years, an extraordinary downward adjustment in the U. S. production of crops and meat is unavoidable. If export markets can not be secured by selling at competitive prices the domestic adjustment will assume very appalling proportions, which should not be underestimated by the farmers as well as all the food processing industries and the trade.

"The European continent has still great production reserves for animal products, for which it had a small net export balance. It will tend to expand its animal production and import chiefly grain and oil-seeds.

"With Russia remaining a self-sufficient block and the British Isles chiefly supplied by the Empire, Argentina and Uruguay, there remains for the United States not too great a foreign area for marketing animal products, unless we fight with low prices, tariff concessions and long-term foreign investments."

West Endmond Field Of Oklahoma Called Major Oil Discovery

OKLAHOMA CITY (AP)—Dean A. McGee, vice-president of the Kerlyn Oil Company, told the Interstate Oil Compact Commission the West Edmond field of Central Oklahoma rates as one of the all-time major oil discoveries in America.

With 165 wells already producing and more than 600 yet to be drilled, its area will be more than twice the size of the Oklahoma City field, largest in the Mid-Continent, and will cover areas in Oklahoma, Canadian, Logan and Kingfisher Counties, he said.

Present development, with 120 wells drilling simultaneously, represents the greatest concentration of rotary rigs in the world, he noted.

More Civilian Metals, Tires Seen

WASHINGTON (AP)—More essential metals will be available for civilian products on the fall of Germany than in the highest-output prewar years, the War Production Board said, indicating at the same time that new tires probably will begin to roll to "A" card motorists about the first of the year.

Pullman Official

James M. Carry

Elected a vice-president of the Pullman Company, with headquarters in Chicago. Formerly assistant vice-president, Mr. Carry has been with the company since 1930.

Borax Companies Arraigned in Court On Monopoly Charge

SAN FRANCISCO (AP)—Eight persons were arraigned in federal court today on criminal charges of monopolizing the world supply of borax, strategical war chemical.

The grand jury indictment, charging conspiracy to restrain interstate trade and to create a monopoly through a cartel agreement, was returned recently against 11 individuals and seven companies.

Herman Phleger, San Francisco attorney and spokesman for some of the accused, asked the court for a delay of at least 60 days before entering pleas because some defendants were in London. The request was supported by Michael F. McCarthy of New York, representing the New York defendants.

Judge A. F. St. Sure shook his head vigorously.

"I think this case should be treated like any ordinary criminal case," he remarked. "There will be delay, of course, but I want you to move along."

Joseph Alioto, Government attorney, said the Government wanted to go to trial at the earliest possible moment.

Judge St. Sure fixed Oct. 16 for their pleas. He said he did not expect the men from London at that time, and he would allow them a reasonable time to prepare their case.

Those arraigned were James M. Gerstley of Beverly Hills, Calif., a director, vice-president and assistant general manager of Pacific Coast Borax Co.; Frank T. Winters, Amityville, N. Y., director and vice-president of Pacific Coast Borax Co.; F. C. Baker, New York, president of the American Potash and Chemical Corp.; Frederick Vieweg, Los Angeles, vice-president and west coast manager of American Potash and Chemical Corp.; Frank M. Jenifer of Sherman Oaks (Los Angeles County) Calif., president and general manager of Pacific Coast Borax Co.; C. R. Dudley, Long Beach, Calif., director of Pacific Coast Borax Co.; W. J. Murphy, New York, vice-president in charge of sales for American Potash, and Robert M. Curts, New York, sales manager of borax and boric acid for American Potash.

Gulf Oil Net For 6 Months About Doubled

NEW YORK (AP)—Gulf Oil Corp. reports net profit for six months ended June 30 of $21,414,517, equal to $2.36 a share, compared with $11,122,365, or $1.23 a share, for the same period in 1943. Net in each case is after reserve for contingencies, including renegotiation; $2,500,000 for the 1944 period and $1,500,000 for the 1943 period.

The Aviation Corp. reports net income for the nine months ended Aug. 31 of $3,199,871, equal to 55 cents a share, compared with $2,810,486 or 49 cents a share in the corresponding part of 1943, in each case before renegotiation.

Celotex Corp. and wholly-owned subsidiaries report net profit for nine months ended July 31 of $294,569, or 23 cents on each of 755,472 common shares, compared with $483,046, or 58 cents on each of 638,410 shares for the same period last year.

Waukesha Motor Co. reports net income for the fiscal year ended July 31 of $892,376, equal to $2.23 a share, against $623,332 or $1.56 a share in the preceding year. For the latest period net was before renegotiation but after a $560,000 reserve for that and other contingencies. Net for the 1943 fiscal year was after renegotiation refund of $107,376. Contingency reserve for the 1943 year had been $200,000.

Ampfco Metal, Inc., reported net profit of $402,955 for the eight months ended Aug. 31, equal to 83 cents per share of the common stock. Net profit for the corresponding period of 1943 was $547,287, or $1.13 per common share.

Ickes Visualizes No Higher Allotment Of 'Gas' to Motorists

WASHINGTON (AP)—Secretary of the Interior Harold Ickes, as War Petroleum Adminstrator, told Senator Reed (R) of Kansas civilians will get "every possible gallon of petroleum products" but that there isn't enough available to permit an increased gasoline allotment.

Mr. Ickes replied in a letter written by Senator Reed Sept. 26. Senator Reed contended that on the basis of industry figures given him, there was a surplus of 10,000,000 gallons of gasoline a day. He proposed that the two gallons a week given "A" card motorists be doubled.

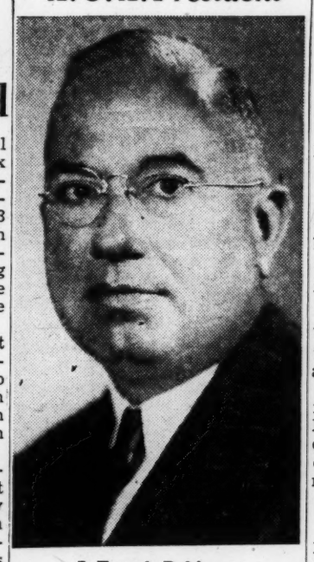
Mr. Ickes told Senator Reed that:

"Contrary to the belief expressed in your letter, there are no 10,000,000 gallons of surplus gasoline a day available for civilians in the United States. If there were, the gasoline would have been made available to the public."

Mr. Ickes said it was true total gasoline stocks are almost at prewar levels. But he said only about half the gas in storage is civilian automotive gasoline, compared with about 90 per cent in peacetime. It is true, too, the Secretary said, that crude oil production and refinery output are at peaks. But he said refineries do not have additional capacity to produce as much gas as is needed currently to offset heavy drafts on civilian inventories.

Further, Mr. Icks said, stocks of civilian grade motor gasoline on Sept. 16 totaled about 40,000,000 barrels compared with 38,000,000 a year ago and a comparable prewar figure of 65,000,000.

A. G. A. President



J. French Robinson

President of East Ohio Gas Company, Cleveland, elected president of the American Gas Association. E. J. Boothby, vice-president of the Washington Gas Light Company, was elected first vice-president, and R. H. Hargrove, vice-president of the United Gas Pipe Line, was named second vice-president.

Brokers to Aid WFA To Sell Surpluses

WASHINGTON (AP)—The War Food Administration plans to employ commercial brokers on three to eight per cent commission to help sell Government food surpluses, a WFA spokesman disclosed.

The agency has sold through public announcement food from Government stocks valued at more than $25,000,000 in the last five months.

Brokers principally will be engaged to sell odd lots of food scattered in different parts of the country through an agreement with National Food Brokers Association with headquarters at New York City.

Anglo-Belgian Money Pact Augury of Others to Come

By J. Emyln Williams

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Oct. 9—The Anglo-Belgian monetary pact published Oct. 6 is outstanding as the first agreement of its kind between Britain and an ex-occupied country, and is generally expected to serve as a prototype for other similar agreements.

In fact, negotiations are in hand with France and Norway, while those with Holland already are far advanced.

The Anglo-Belgian agreement follows the lines of the Dutch-Belgian agreement regulating exchange rates and the total amount of funds accumulatable in one currency by the other country.

Exchange Rate Fixed

The exchange rate is fixed at 176⅝ francs to £1, namely, the rate already applying to the Belgian Congo. The accumulated balance of funds must not exceed £5,000,000 or its equivalent in Belgian francs.

The new agreement does not permit any freedom in the exchange, since it has been made between two countries with strict exchange controls. But it is a start in preparing machinery for the reopening of commercial transactions whenever the opportunity affords. The agreement comes into force immediately, continuing for three years, or terminated by three months' notice.

Earlier talk about such an agreement led financial circles here to discuss the possibilities of establishing a West European currency block. While that may be the ultimate goal, it is generally agreed that many individual steps must first be taken.

Must Await Developments

It will be essential to see how political and economic conditions develop in the countries concerned before any such far-reaching action is possible. But the trend of the present agreement is against the so-called bilateralist policy and toward the multilateral conception of international economic relations.

Article 8 takes cognizance of the Bretton Woods agreement, leaving the door open for multilateral extension of sterling in the Belgian franc monetary area.

The two governments, it is also laid down, intend to co-operate in "keeping capital transactions within the scope of their respective policies, in particular, with a view to preventing transfers within their areas which do not serve direct and useful economic or commercial purposes."

WPB to Authorize Light Truck Output

WASHINGTON (AP)—The War Production Board, it was learned, has decided to authorize renewal of production of light trucks for civilian use with manufacture of about 20,000 scheduled for the first six motnhs of 1945.

Production of light trucks was stopped in January, 1942.

WPB is expected to announce soon the names of seven companies which will produce the trucks.

Big Philadelphia Hotel Sold

PHILADELPHIA (AP) — The Pennsylvania Company for Insurance on Lives and Granting Annuities announced the sale of the fashionable Barclay Hotel, 18th Street and Rittenhouse Square, to John McShain, contractor and builder, for $1,680,000. The Pennsylvania company acted for bondholders.

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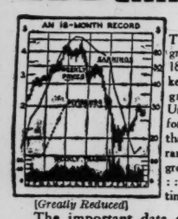

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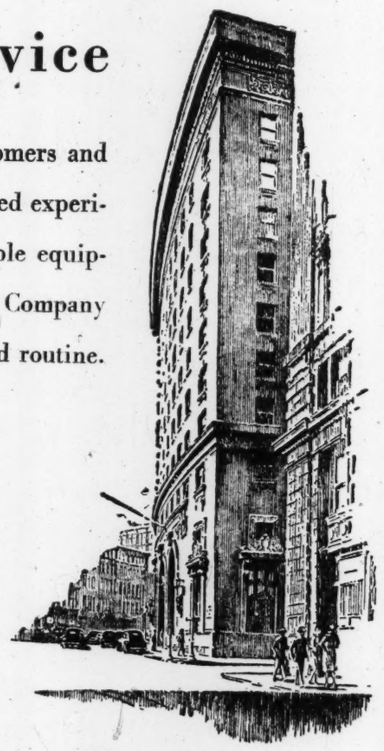

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Australia Drafts Air Plans For Postwar Overseas Lines

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CANBERRA, Australia, Oct. 7—Australia is going rapidly forward with plans to keep up with the international "Joneses" in the matter of commercial overseas air service after the war.

Air Minister Arthur S. Drakeford has announced that Australia's immediate program includes:

1. Re-establishment on an extended scale of passenger, mail and freight service between Britain and Australia through the Mediterranean and India or Ceylon.

2. Establishment of military air transport service over the Pacific, as a forerunner of commercial service to link up with Canadian services operating between Canada and Britain.

3. Formulation of definite plans for inter-British Empire services during the forthcoming empire talks.

Expansion of Service

The war naturally has wiped out Australian overseas services and the first move toward restoration was not made until a year ago, when Qantas—Queensland and Northern Territories air service—which operated in conjunction with the British Overseas Airways Corporation, reinstated a restricted service over the Indian Ocean to Ceylon and Karachi linking up with service from England.

Mr. Drakeford disclosed that it is proposed to expand this service as soon as practicable to provide for full passenger and mail requirements, and with a frequency at least double the prewar standard.

He added that plans are being made for an intra-British Empire service in place of an international air agreement, the objective being to provide an Empire air transport service operated by Britain, the Dominions, and India in collaboration.

Mr. Drakeford assured the House of Representatives that an endeavor would be made to reach some understanding between the great nations so that if international ownership and operation is found impracticable, there will be a basis of co-operation in respect to international air transport services.

It was a matter for disappointment here that the Australian-New Zealand proposal for internationalization of international air transport has not received the expected support.

The need for understanding between the United Nations will, nevertheless, continue to be urged and also the creation of an international air transport authority as a safeguard against possible misuse of civil air fleets and unregulated competition.

France Publishes Press Ordinances

PARIS, Oct. 6 (AP)—The French press ordinances calling for an eventual co-operative news-gathering and disseminating system in France were published Oct. 3 in the Official Journal of the Government.

France's growing list of revived newspapers now is served by the Government-sponsored and Government-financed Agence Française de Presse, which the Government has announced will be transformed as soon as possible into a service maintained and financed solely by its participating newspapers and free from all governmental and commercial influences.

The ordinances ratify the set-up of the A. F. D. P., and call for its transformation into an independent co-operative, but leave details of the process to later ordinances. The new agency is successor to the prewar Havas news-advertising agency.

Negro Housing Aid Receives Praise As Forward Step

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Oct. 7 (AP)—Administrator John B. Blandford of the National Housing Agency Oct. 3 hailed willingness of private companies and individuals to build homes for Negroes as a "long step forward" toward solution of the race's housing problems.

In an address prepared for the annual conference of the National Urban League, Mr. Blandford reported 17,000 privately-sponsored accommodations for non-white families would be made available under the NHA program. Of these, he said 4,800 had been completed.

Declaring these figures "are not a drop in the bucket" compared to the need, Mr. Blandford said "an entering wedge has been driven," which eventually may test the economic soundness of housing for Negroes."

"The financing company which found its dollars safe will invest again," Mr. Blandford said.

Of the Government's Negro war housing program, Mr. Blandford said as of June 30 approximately 70,000 units, or about 10 per cent of the publicly-financed program, had been made available to Negroes. This represents, he said, $247,000,000 or 12 per cent of total spent.

Herbert U. Nelson, Executive Vice-President of the National Association of Real Estate Boards, told the delegates in a prepared address that the Association had urged local real estate boards to develop Negro housing, terming it "an economic need that should be met by business."

"All facts indicate," he said, "that the Negro, and particularly the white collar and professional group, is a good economic risk."

First Snows Reported In Soviet War Areas

By the Associated Press

London, Oct. 7

The first snows are falling in the Carpathian Mountains where Russian troops are fighting on the frontiers of Hungary and Czechoslovakia, the German communiqué said yesterday.

Snow already had been reported on the Western Front in the Vosges Mountains at the Belfort Gap.

Tit for Tat

TULSA, Okla., Oct. 7 (AP)—Senator E. H. Moore (R) of Oklahoma, described as "almost laughable" yesterday the assertion of President Roosevelt that 3,000,000 documents raising the cry of Communism had been printed on "scarce and expensive paper" and mailed postage-free by Republican Members of Congress.

Illinois Farmers' Net in Cash Larger in This War Than '18

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

URBANA, Ill.—It is freely claimed that the nation's farmers are making financial "hay" during this war. But—just how much of this is talk and how much of it "cash on the barrel head"?

Speakers and writers, political and otherwise, are freely quoting figures which show that farmers' income has increased 80 per cent during the war. They make the comparison that labor's income has only been stepped up 50 per cent. These figures were referred to by War Mobilizer James E. Byrnes.

"Farm Account Books"

The income of United States farmers is greater now than it was before the Axis began its aggression, as United States Department of Agriculture crop reports show, and nearly everyone agrees; but in terms of cash net income what does this increase mean to those who are keeping the "nation's bread basket" filled so that not only food, but materials for arms and ammunition in which farm products are widely used, not only fill requirements on the home front, but on the battle fronts of the world and in feeding the Allies?

In Illinois many farmers co-operate with the College of Agriculture of the State university, in keeping what is known as the "Illinois Farm Account Book." Figures are available for more than 25 years, to a more or less limited degree. Based on these records the cash net income of farmers is larger during this war than during the last one.

In Woodford County, for example, net cash farm earnings in 1918 were $27.51 an acre. In 1943 they were $29.02. The increase of $1.51 cents an acre is figured on an inventory basis and without counting items which must be used that are raised on the farm, such as food and fuel. College of Agriculture economists say this is the peak increase in all the years that accounting figures have been available. It is due to the fact that the war has increased the foreign and domestic demand for farm products, and in addition, because of six consecutive years of better-than-average crop returns and favorable poultry, hog and livestock feeding ratios.

Such a combination of factors is unusual, these economists point out.

Labor Costs Soar

However, Illinois, with its wide variety of crops and sources of farm income, represents areas in what might be called the south, central northern areas of the nation, and thus may be taken as typical of farm conditions in the "nation's bread basket." Farms included in the Illinois accounting plan are admittedly above the average, but in no way specially chosen, as the program is entirely voluntary.

Thus it is possible to arrive at how much of the estimated 80 per cent war increase in farm income is really net profit.

The findings also show that farmers paid 111 per cent of the 1910-1914 price ratio for what they had to buy last year—omitting food and fuel and other farm products.

Another big item on the farmers' budget is labor, and with the Selective Service system taking thousands of farmers and their hired men and thousands more into war plant jobs which pay salaries which are far beyond the reach of the farmer's budget, it is not surprising to note that labor costs have increased from $369 a year—on the average—to $261 in 1943, that is, if you can find such experienced help. The Illinois accounting plan has always made allowance for "unpaid" labor. This means time put in by the farmer and his family.

To get down to the present date the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, United States Department of Agriculture, gave the mid-August index of prices received by farmers for what they have to sell as 193 per cent of the August, 1909-July, 1914, average, stating that it "is one point above what it was a year ago and the highest August level since 1920. The parity index, although unchanged from a month earlier, was six points higher than in August of last year. Since this price increase was greater than that in prices received by farmers, farm products now average only 114 per cent of parity, compared with 117 a year ago." From 1913 to 1920 prices of farm products rose 107 per cent, according to Farm Credit Administration figures.

The same source shows prices paid by farmers for what they have to buy remaining at the same level of a month ago and 176 per cent of the 1910-1914 average. This was seven points higher than a year ago. "The index adjusted to 1919-1929 and 1934-1939 base periods," says the report, "remained the same as a month earlier—110 and 141, respectively."

In a presidential year the "plight of the farmer" comes in for more than the usual attention, as do other issues of national importance and much that is hastily prepared and imperfectly digested is uttered on the subject, but those who know farms and farm trends agree that there will be no real prosperity, either before or after this or any other war, until there is a parity between the earnings of industry, labor and agriculture.

This, like describing Utopia, is easier said than done.

AMUSEMENTS

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"IS STILL THE BEST AMERICAN LIGHT OPERA"—*Record*

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"SUPERLATIVES ARE NEEDED TO DESCRIBE THIS: SUPERLATIVES FOR THE PRINCIPALS, THE CHORUS, THE SETTINGS AND THE COSTUMES, AND A SUPERLATIVE OR TWO FOR LOUIS KROLL'S MUSICAL DIRECTION — NOT A DULL MUSICAL MOMENT IN 'ROBIN HOOD' TODAY—PROLONGED APPLAUSE TO EVERYONE WHO HAD ANYTHING TO DO WITH THIS REVIVAL." —*TRAVELER*

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"THE FIRST FULL-FLEDGED NEW HIT OF THE SEASON" —CYRUS DURGIN, GLOBE

Richard Rodgers & Oscar Hammerstein 2nd present

MADY CHRISTIANS • OSCAR HOMOLKA

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A New Play by John van Druten

Adapted from Kathryn Forbes' "Mama's Bank Account"

Staged by MR. van DRUTEN

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"An Exciting and Amusing Evening . . . plenty of shivering moments and laughs."—*Eager (Traveler)*

"MEET A BODY"

A Murder-mystery comedy by JANE HINTON

with AL SHEAN • WHITFORD KANE

Harry Gribbon • Ruth McDevitt • Forrest Orr

Produced by H. CLAY BLANEY • Staged by WILLIAM CASTLE • Designed by WILLIS KNIGHTON

EVES. $3.00, $2.40, $1.80, $1.20. THURS. (Columbus Day) & SAT. MATS. $2.40, $1.80, $1.20

SHUBERT—2 Weeks Beginning MON. EVE., OCT. 16

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Victor Payne-Jennings *Presents* DAPHNE DU MAURIER'S STAGE PLAY

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Staged by THE AUTHOR • Settings by HOWARD BAY

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BROCK PEMBERTON *presents*

FRANK FAY *in* "The POOKA"

A New Comedy by MARY CHASE with JOSEPHINE HULL

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Directed by ROY HARGRAVE

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Cheap Liquid Fuel From Shales Object of Funds to Wyoming

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LARAMIE, Wyo. — The Bureau of Mines has allotted approximately one tenth of the $5,000,000 Congress granted it to experiment with making liquid fuels from oil-shale, from coal and from forest and agricultural products, to construct a big laboratory at its station on the University of Wyoming campus here, for studying better and cheaper ways of making fuels from shales.

Such shales provide a liquid-fuel reserve of 92,000,000,000 barrels, or enough to carry the country for many years after its supply of liquid petroleum is exhausted, if that ever takes place. Of the 92,000,000,000, about 75,000,000,000 barrels are in the West, Colorado having a recoverable reserve to 47,000,000,000 barrels and Utah one of 28,000,000,000 barrels. This reserve is concentrated in western Colorado and Eastern Utah, Wyoming having a corner of it containing 1,800,000,000 barrels.

Other major United States reserves are in the black shales of Kentucky and Indiana, these totaling about 17,000,000,000 barrels in all. There's a supply of nearly 4,000,000,000 barrels, of another type, in Nevada also.

Not True Petroleum

The fuel is there all right, as has been known for many years. Naval fuel reserves have been established in the Colorado-Utah deposits. So far, despite some attempts years ago, it has not been found possible to produce the fuels in commercial competition with liquid petroleum, since the shale-oil is not true petroleum, but an "earlier" or less matured version of it—it is known as kerogen—and requires different and in some cases more intricate and costly refining methods to make it usable.

A party of Bureau of Mines experts is now seeking a site for a plant which will distill the oil from the shales, for use at Laramie, the first unit to be large enough to produce 200 barrels a day.

The survey was begun in western Colorado, where the Bureau conducted distilling experiments from 1925 to 1929, the resulting oils being sent to a laboratory at Boulder, Colorado, for cracking experiments.

The discovery of huge new oil reserves in the late 20's and early 30's discouraged both governmental and private experimentation and the plant and laboratory were closed down.

But the oil is there—from 10 to 68 gallons a ton of shale in unnumbered billions of tons of shale extending over several thousand square miles of Colorado, Utah, and Wyoming, all formed in the same manner as petroleum is thought to have been formed, by micro-organisms which lived for millions of years in the gigantic prehistoric Lake Uintah.

Colorado's famous "Book Cliffs," so-called because they are composed of innumerable thin strata resembling the leaves of a book, are examples of the oil-shales.

Cost Figured $1.75 a Barrel

According to J. W. Kraemer, chief refinery engineer of the Bureau of Mines, oil-shale distilling has been resorted to for many years in countries lacking a sufficient liquid petroleum supply, but oil-shale distilling has never been able to compete with liquid petroleum, even when the latter had to be imported. Scotland, Japan, Germany, Australia, and other countries distill oil from shale, but in each instance only with the aid of Government subsidies.

He estimated that a plant which would treat 5,000 tons of shale daily from the richest western Colorado shales could produce shale-oil at a cost of about $1.75 a barrel—which, however, must still be turned into gasoline and other commercially-usable products and shipped hundreds of miles to market.

He further pointed out that with present cracking methods only about 23 gallons of commercially-usable oil can be recovered from each barrel of shale-oil of 42 gallons, 19 gallons being left as gas or as coke, neither having a commercial market in the oil-shale region.

So the task of the Laramie laboratory will be to pioneer in discovering ever-cheaper ways to crack into usable products, an ever-increasing proportion of the shale oils. Some day they are expected to be needed. Some authorities estimate they can be commercially produced for large-scale use when the diminishing supply of liquid petroleum raises its price to about $3.20 a barrel. That day may be far off, but it is coming. Hence the Government's experimental program.

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News of Art, Music and the Theater

A Saturday Page

The Army Tradition

By Harold Hobson

London

Why should Mr. Peter Ustinov, who, like Disraeli on a famous occasion, commits the atrocious crime of being a very young man, take over Wyndham's Theater in order to assure us that the gentlemen who lead the British army are necessarily either nincompoops or bullies? Where is the evidence of that tremendous intellectual eminence, that mental equipment which would justify Mr. Ustinov in despising a race of men who caught Napoleon on the hip, and put Rommel on the run?

The answer is to be found in Mr. Ustinov's latest play, "The Banbury Nose," a fascinating production which demonstrates a fact that even critics too often forget: that the worth of a work of art depends, not only on the value of the message it contains, but on the mental quality of the man who fashions it.

* * *

For the thesis of "The Banbury Nose" is ridiculous. The plethoric monsters whom Mr. Ustinov parades as representatives of the higher ranks of the British Army would never have won Alamein or Waterloo; or, if they had, they would have done so in virtue of qualities of which Mr. Ustinov gives no inkling in this play. Yet Mr. Ustinov has a fine mind. He has a good sense of the stage. He is amazingly susceptible to the pathos and the comedy of remembered beauty. Give him any character over 88 years of age, and he will pluck your heart-strings, and split your sides. There are moments in "The Banbury Nose," grotesque as is Mr. Ustinov's military vision, that rouse feelings that only a master hand could touch.

For the sake of irony—often enough the least rewarding of literary qualities — Mr. Ustinov chooses to tell his story backwards. When the curtain rises for the first time his characters are remarkably near the age of Methuselah; when it falls for the last, they are bouncing round the stage like Romeos. They are full of life and splendor and hope; their ambitions know no bound, and their desires are limitless.

* * *

We, having seen the last act first, know in what sorry deserts these exuberantly gushing rivers finally peter out; we have encountered the bullying, bellowing general of Mr. Roger Livesey's closing phase before meeting the shrinking, army-hating subaltern from whom he through long years developed; and all this gives a strange power of pathos to the play.

"The Banbury Nose" has been received with much critical praise, yet, oddly enough, I think Mr. Ustinov could—I do not say he would—maintain that the critics have misunderstood him. The piece opens with the latest and youngest of the Banburys loudly expressing his contempt for the Banbury tradition, from which he has succeeded in emancipating himself, to the immense disgust of his vile-tempered grandfather (Mr. Livesey).

Now the London critics have taken this to mean that Mr. Ustinov rejoices in this young man's escape; but it seems to me that the point of his play might be the very opposite; for, by showing Mr. Livesey himself as a young man in precisely the same light, he suggests—does he not?—that in later years the grandson may become just another edition of the old family pattern.

I do not say that this is a true explanation of Mr. Ustinov's play; I merely put it forward as equally tenable with the one generally accepted. That it is possible to argue like this is merely another indication of the high quality of "The Banbury Nose." It is only the best plays that reflect light at many angles.

John E. Reed

Dora Clement

In "The Pooka," new play by Mary Coyle Chase, to be seen at the Copley, Boston, Oct. 17-28, and at the 48th Street, New York, beginning Nov. 1.

A Bonnard-Vuillard Show

By Dorothy Adlow

"La Vie Française" is the title of the exhibition which will be shown for the next five weeks at the Boston Institute of Modern Art. Pictures by two French painters, Pierre Bonnard and Edouard Vuillard, are presented by the Massachusetts Committee of American Relief for France.

What better choice could have been made to emblemize French life and feeling than the paintings of this pair of artists whose careers are linked. Bonnard and Vuillard have been neglected by many historians of L'Ecole de Paris, or they have been belittled, seeming, among the strident initiators of the novel, timid and unspectacular.

In cold classification, they are labeled neo-Impressionist, carrying on inventively with vivid colors and little strokes of pigment. But neither Vuillard nor Bonnard moved along with the innovations of Cézanne, with the bent and bias of formal construction, with the Cubist, tête-de-nègre, abstract, surrealist orientations. To the bandwagon critic they were left by the wayside, indulging their propensities and perpetuating the refinements of taste and sensibility that qualified French poetry and music of the fin de siècle.

* * *

Bonnard and Vuillard were young and buoyant in the 1890's. How susceptible they were to the influences of Gauguin, Van Gogh, and Degas. Both painters responded to the riches of color, the luxuriance of texture, the newly discovered reserves of beauty in everyday life. If they depicted episodes of daily routine, they transformed the common qualifications into something rare and precious. They preferred allusion to definition, like the symbolist poets; they were held transfixed neither by fact nor by theory. Both artists, especially in the early years, exhibited the aloofness to all persuasion except the sheer dictation of sensibility. Their canvases of 40 years ago remain peculiarly alive and moving today, like sheer and exquisite tissues finely spun, exquisitely embroidered, and richly studded with translucent gems.

The exhibition in Boston is large enough to contain pictures ranging through the careers of both these Frenchmen. It is not surprising to find unevenness in accomplishment, or to learn that some of the loveliest pictures were painted in the earlier years. The atmosphere, which engendered these subtleties of feeling and expression, was dissipated, and Vuillard and Bonnard (the latter has been living in provincial France during the war) have carried on from their initial momentum.

* * *

The subjects are French, quintessentially French: sitting rooms, flowers, bric-à-brac, costumes, plush upholstery, gardens, streets of Paris, Fact elicits feeling, and feeling transmutes fact into shimmering areas of colors, soft touches of the brush, modulations of tone. The imagery dissolves into the texture, and the texture is as unmistakably French as a mouthful of fresh brioche, or an earful of Yvette Guilbert.

Vuillard's "Conversation" (lent by Art Gallery of Toronto) would have been a genre tidbit from any other hand, but he was anecdotic, satirical, descriptive without relaxing a jot his responsibility to paint, absorbing, integrating, subduing people and objects to the harmonizing authority of his brush. This is a little masterpiece. And so is "The Painter Ker-Xavier Roussel and Daughter" by Vuillard; one of the most delectable interiors imaginable, shimmering, vibrating, singing forth with the help of strands of line and traces of color that bestow beauty and awareness on every square inch of canvas.

There is nothing fortuitous in these compositions; they are painstakingly arranged, studiously executed; objects are discerningly balanced and colors modulated with utmost discrimination. Despite the evanescent effect, and the casual subject matter, the procedure demanded great skill and discipline. Today an abstract substructure is discerned in the pictures of these neo-Impressionists who were held for a generation to be invertebrate.

* * *

The decorative panels by Vuillard show a handsome variation upon hues, brown, red, and white. There is not an inert stroke in the profusion of "confetti" dots and tenuous lines. Forms of people are suggested but the contours are dissolved in the general sheer texture of multiple colors. His "Portrait of Madame H." shows the artist pronouncedly allying the subject to the background without renouncing obligations of the personal portraitist.

The Bonnard canvases are generally themes of paysage. "Abduction of Europa" (Toledo Museum of Art) rings out in clear brilliant blues with exquisite tones of amethyst and stark areas of saffrony yellow. A little garden scene sparkles in deep emerald and garnet hues. Bonnard, the illustrator, is discerned in the triptych "Les Trois Ages."

There are some large canvases with figures which show both painters in less exhilarating moments. Something of the compactness, the density, the gem-like translucency and flowery fragrance is lacking when they extend over greater areas. Both artists are more intense when they are more intimate. They are more closely allied with the miniaturist than the muralist; the lyric rather than the epic.

Anatomy of Teaching

By Margaret Lloyd

"I am a much better dancer now, as a teacher, than I was in Pavlova's company," Muriel Stuart said, continuing our long interview, "and one reason is, I think, that my desire to impart a sound knowledge of ballet has made me more analytical. I enjoy analysis. I am very specific with my pupils. This clarifies my own ideas and keeps me at performer's pitch. When I dance for them I have to set a good example.

"Another thing, I find more joy in teaching than I did in dancing all the time. It seems more fruitful, more progressive. It's like watching something grow right under your eyes. And growing is a wonderful thing to watch. You see, it's a little bit like gardening, and a little bit like sculpture; in short, it is creative.

* * *

"To me each new pupil is like a piece of plasticine, to be molded; and to mold it aright, it must first be centered completely. This means straight center, and not off center, not leaning backward, or forward. This is fundamental, the establishment of good posture, and most important for beginners.

"I think of teaching in three phases. First, the physical—harnessing the body, developing balance and control. Second, the emotional—both expression and control of expression. And third, the mental approach—developing the faculties of observation and perception that enrich the dancer's equipment.

"Pavlova used to say in teaching: 'Watch my body, watch the muscles of my back.'

"The first thing a pupil must learn is muscular control, which he must understand thoroughly before he can do the steps. It is the basis of balance and elevation.

"Another thing is muscular timing, that is, learning to grip the muscles at exactly the right moment. For example, in an entrechat quatre or six, you begin in fifth position, then plié before you spring into the air to cross your feet the prescribed number of times, and it is at this moment of spring that you must grip the muscles of the loins, back and abdomen, to give strength and agility to the spring. But of course pupils don't begin with entrechats.

"The process is not mechanical. If techniques are done without any feeling whatever the dancer becomes a technical automaton. If there is too much feeling, the dancer loses restraint and dignity. That's one reason I like character dancing—it is an outlet for the emotions and instructs the body to move in widely varied ways. Though of course the classical pas, the danse d'école, is the foundation on which we build."

Miss Stuart had lessons with Cecchetti when she was traveling with Pavlova, and also studied with Harald Kreutzberg while on tour.

"It was a pleasure to take off my ballet shoes and do modern work. It was good to be in bare feet and let go and be expressive. Kreutzberg was a great teacher, I think.

"'Listen to the body,' he used to say. That may be hard to define, but when you realize that dancers of the so-called modern school, in Central Europe as well as in America, were trying to speak with the body, the connotations are clear."

* * *

It was Martha Graham who indirectly brought Miss Stuart to New York. She came to see her dance and remained to study with her.

"After I saw 'Primitive Mysteries,' I felt that ballet was not expressive enough. I had to find out more about this new, creative movement. I wanted to learn about off-balance, to experience for myself those strange distortions. Then, too, I have always been a little bit of a hero-worshiper, I was associated with Pavlova for so long. And Martha, like Pavlova, is a very great artist.

"This work of Martha's went beyond anything I had ever known. However, I think it belongs to the creative dancer, and that it supplements but does not supersede ballet. I believe absolutely that ballet is the basis of all art dance. Its exercises are like the scales of music, its classical repertory like that of music, essential to the educated dancer. I am happy now to be teaching the great tradition from which all theatrical dancing stems.

* * *

"One thing the two methods have in common is the sense of organic movement. The pupil who has not got it must be imbued with it. Those who have it naturally learn quickly, don't run into difficulties, because they have well co-ordinated bodies, because movement is an inherent part of them. These are the gifted dancers, who do not depend entirely on training, cannot even be spoiled by bad training.

"The work of a school is to turn out a good average of good dancers. If the average is good, the school is good, and the school is good because the pedagogy is good. You can make almost anybody dance, make it possible for a person to move well, to execute techniques precisely. But you cannot make great dancers. They make themselves. So the teacher should not concentrate too much on the gifted one or two, leaving the poor cold dozen in the back.

"I like to work with people who have difficulties. It is like watching a poor, weak plant grow into a sturdy, flowering one, to see a poorly equipped pupil grow into a good average dancer.

* * *

"In a school like ours (The School of American Ballet) where the pupils are under the strict discipline of a professional regime, and classes are given consecutively day after day, everything is ordered, there is plenty of time to go thoroughly into all details. You are pretty sure of getting results. And that is the big reward of teaching—results.

"Today in the United States there is a greater demand for teachers of ballet than ever before, so popular has the art become.

"The need is for qualified teachers of integrity, to withstand some of the onslaughts—such as mothers who want to push their offspring into fame and riches without suitable training; or the enticements of Broadway, luring pupils from school before they are ready to leave.

"There can be nothing superficial about ballet teaching. We can afford only the best. Because ballet teachers not only make ballet dancers. They make, or help to make, ballet audiences as well."

This is the second of two articles. The first appeared on Sept. 23.

Philadelphians in New York

By Oscar Thompson

New York

The parade of the orchestras has begun and the New York music season is on. First in the field were the Philadelphians under Eugene Ormandy, their opening concert in Carnegie Hall preceding that of the New York Philharmonic-Symphony, with Artur Rodzinski in his second season as musical director, by two days. Leopold Stokowski's City Symphony will play the first of its series of six pairs of concerts next Monday evening, and of course the NBC Symphony under Arturo Toscanini and the Boston Symphony under Serge Koussevitzky will make their regular contributions to the city's musical life. Still another orchestra, the National Symphony of Washington, D. C., is to visit New York during the season.

Last Tuesday night's program by the Philadelphia Orchestra inaugurated the music-making of 1944-45 in the city's largest concert hall. It was the first of a series of 10 by the Philadelphians and began their twenty-sixth season of visits to New York. With eight new players in the ensemble and at least six women in the ranks, the orchestra sustained all its traditions as one of the world's finest, though in one respect this opening differed from those of former years—there were some empty seats.

* * *

The Philadelphians were grouped as they have been since early in Stokowski's time as their conductor, with the cellos at the right-front; and the players were all seated on the platform level, without elevations, as they have been in past seasons. Mr. Ormandy conducted without score and without baton, as has been his custom. The unanimity of the playing was exceptional, especially when it is remembered that the orchestra began its home season—its forty-fifth—on Friday of last week, and the ensemble quality was as distinctive as it has been in the past.

The depth and richness of the Philadelphia strings has sometimes been attributed to the seating—the cellos seeming to give something of darkness and fullness to the other strings, because of the prominence of their position—but, whatever the cause, the Philadelphians have retained their tonal sumptuousness through many years and through a change of conductors and many changes of playing personnel.

The program which Mr. Ormandy presented was one of substance and considerable brilliance. The element of novelty was given it by the inclusion of Zoltán Kodály's Concerto for Orchestra, which had not been heard in New York before. It was composed for the Chicago Symphony's Golden Jubilee season, that of 1940-41, and was introduced in the orchestra's home city by Frederick Stock early in 1941, but was not included by him in either of his New York programs of that year.

* * *

As played by the Philadelphians it asserted a vigorous competence, with agreeable melodic material, some attractive passages for solo instruments—notably for cello and piccolo—and sturdily effective instrumentation, some of it rather uncouth in the purposeful Hungarian way that has been more familiar in the compositions of Béla Bartók than of Kodály. It is worth hearing again.

Brahms's Fourth Symphony, the Debussy Nocturnes, "Nuages" and "Fêtes," and Ravel's second "Daphnis et Chloé" Suite gave full opportunity for display of the virtuosity that has kept this orchestra in the forefront of ensembles of its kind, even when there have been questions as to its interpretations. The Debussy and Ravel compositions were played with much expertness and with rare beauty of tone.

Mr. Ormandy's reading of the Brahms score was sincere and eminently sound in most of its particulars, though other conductors have reached an eloquence in their performances of it that was lacking in his presentation. As a detail, the singing bridge passage which connects the first and second themes of the Andante moderato has had at other times a soaring and lifting feeling that was lacking, as he played it. Again, later in this movement, the touch of mystery was in some way missing from the curious and still unexplained apparent quotation from the corresponding movement of Beethoven's Fifth Symphony that in time comes to be a moment of nostalgic appeal.

Helen Claire

In "Violet," new comedy opening at the Wilbur, Boston, Oct. 16, and late this month at the Belasco, New York.

New Devotional Music

A Monthly Review

By Ruth Barrett Arno, A. A. G. O.

Organ Music

The trend of recent publications is toward the Christmas season, which gives ground for a choice of items from the New York house of H. W. Gray Co. (agents for Novello, London).

John Holler is the editor of three separate collections, the material having been chosen from the original St. Cecilia Series. Of these, Sets I and II are designated Christmas Music. Prominent composers represented are Brahms, Voris, D'Aquin, Hure, and Martin. The title of the third is "Chime Preludes," which is a compilation of eight preludes suited to an organ with chimes. Among these are two modern numbers—"Carillon," by Sowerby, and "Distant Chimes," by Albert Snow. One of popular liking is "Dreams," by Hugh McAmis. Price is $1.50 each (Grades IV and V).

A "Christmas Suite," by Alec Rowley, has arrived from Novello after two years of delay. It is arranged for the organ by the composer and comprises Siciliana, Minuet, Fughetta and Bourrée. Charm and sound musicianship are combined in these movements (Grade IV).

To make other mention. Prelude on Two Old French Nöels by Claude Balbâtre (1729-1799), arranged by Clarence Dickinson ($.75), gives joyous accent to carols well contrasted (Grade V): Chorale Prelude on "It Came Upon the Midnight Clear," by Albert D. Schmutz, is a pastoral movement, with the melody exchanged from right hand to left (Grade IV): Prelude on "Now Thank We All Our God," by Maurice C. Whitney, is a straightforward, well-written postlude (Grade IV); "Jesu, Joy of Man's Desiring," by Bach, is arranged by E. Power Biggs in a practicable style (Grade V).

Sacred Solos

Two classical songs of devotional quality come from Francis Rogers, who has added appropriate English texts to "Die Lotosblume," by Schumann, and "Das Wirthshaus," by Schubert. The title of the one is "In God's Great Love," and of the other, "To Thee, O Heavenly Father." (New York: Galaxy Music Corp. High and Low Keys, Grade IV, $.40 each.)

Piano Books

The pianist acquiring a library of classical volumes will find the original Oxford Editions of Chopin's works (Carl Fischer, Agent, New York) of interest. They have been made available in the United States.

Small-City Feeder Service Shapes Western Air Pattern

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DENVER, Colo.—Postwar stresses and patterns in American domestic aviation began to take shape at a hearing, first of its kind in the country, held by Examiner William J. Madden of the Civil Aviation Board on applications for feeder service throughout the Rocky Mountain region to bring passengers from small cities, now off the air lines, to the large-city air-line stops.

More than 20 companies in all filed applications or made appearances. In general, they fell into three classes:

Large interstate lines which had no objection to feeder services—provided the latter do not parallel the through routes—and do not intend to attempt to enter this field themselves. These included United and Continental Air Lines.

Large interstate lines which do intend to set up feeder services, either directly or through affiliates.

The smaller feeder lines, either already established under State regulation, or preparing to establish service after the war or when airplanes are available, all of which without exception opposed the larger lines going into feeder business.

Conflict Not Evident

The expected conflict between State and Federal regulation—expected since Colorado's Public Utility Commission has taken the lead in granting intrastate licenses, and its consideration of an elaborate set of intrastate regulations caused an uproar in the industry some months ago—was hardly evident.

This was in part because Henry S. Sherman, Chairman of the Colorado Public Utility Commission, has given assurances that whatever regulations Colorado adopts will dovetail into the C. A. B. regulations and won't conflict with them, and will be much fewer and simpler than the original 43 single-spaced pages of proposals which caused the objections.

In part it was because the six small air lines, three of which are operating solely under Colorado regulations, the others making ready, filed applications also for C. A. B. permits, testimony on these applications being taken at the hearings.

Storm center of the testimony was T. E. Braniff, President of Braniff Airways, large Southwestern operator who has sought organization of local feeder lines, in which Mr. Braniff would be a minority stockholder.

Feeder-Line Service

Typical is Frontier Airways, Inc., of Denver, organized at the suggestion of Mr. Braniff to furnish feeder service, centering in Denver, in 99 counties of Colorado and neighboring western states.

Originally, Mr. Braniff proposed to subscribe half the stock. As the company was finally organized by Denver businessmen, Mr. Braniff holds 2,500 out of 10,000 shares. Questioning centered on a holding of 500 shares by J. Kernan Weckbaugh, Braniff traffic manager, independently subscribed. Mr. Braniff said that Mr. Weckbaugh's stock would be voted independently, and that his own only interest had been strong financial support for the feeder service.

He said it was historically true that lines started without sufficient financial backing usually succumbed. Asked if he had large means when he started Braniff Airways, he said he did, and that of air lines he knew which started "on a shoestring" all were out of business now.

The smaller companies also centered objections on the application of Western Airlines, Inc., a large western trunk line, to operate feeder services itself, and small "cutoff" extensions which would connect cities already served by it.

Applications were so numerous and so overlapping that, even after the C. A. B. sorts them out, hundreds of towns not now on any air route would be served by the "little fellows" all through the mountains.

Navy Man Bases Peace on Right Of Using Force

ATLANTA, Georgia, Oct. 7 (AP) —"We must educate the nation to the fact that force, and only force, can maintain peace," Rear Admiral Jules James, U. S. N., declared here yesterday.

The Sixth Naval District Commandant told the convention of the Military Order of the World Wars that although the cost of adequate armament is high "its value is without limit."

"I believe that Germany may fall any day," he predicted, "but with Japan it is different."

The Order closed its 24th annual convention after sidestepping a question of woman membership. After lengthy arguments the proposal was submitted to the General Staff of the Order with instructions that it canvass chapters throughout the nation and report to the 1945 convention.

At the final meeting Lieut. Commander David Scholtz, former Governor of Florida, was elected Commander in Chief to succeed Brig. Gen. Albert L. Cox, retired Army officer.

Marine to Return To Folks and Farm

WASHINGTON, Oct. 7 (AP) — Marine Private First Class Boyd Borgstrom can go back to his parents' farm to resume the chores he and four brothers abandoned to serve their country. Three of them passed on in action. A fourth is listed as missing.

The young marine was given an honorable discharge Oct. 5 on special orders of Lieut. Gen. A. A. Vandergrift, Marine Commandant, who heeded an appeal from Mr. and Mrs. Alben Borgstrom of Trementon, Utah.

At Camp Lejeune, N. C., where Private Boyd was assigned for additional training after returning to this country on a month's furlough, the young Marine said a discharge was in line with his wishes.

"I feel I am needed at home to help and be near my folks who have been through such terrible ordeals," he said. "I'd like to take over running our farm and in that way relieve my father who is now past 60."

In that, he'll have the help of his 15-year-old brother, Elden, last of the boys left on the old homestead.

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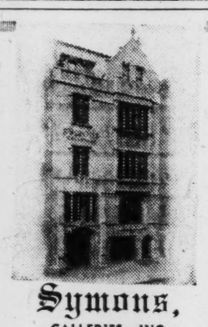

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BROWN COAL COMPANY
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Cheerful Credit 411 Dauphin Street
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GULF CITY LEATHER COMPANY
158 Government Street (S)
Mobile, Alabama
Roche Home Equipment Co.
"The Home of Everything for the Home"
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PENSACOLA, FLA.
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Home of
America's Finest Shoes
Men — Women — Children
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JULIUS GOLDSTEIN & SON, INC.
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SILVERSMITHS
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KELLS PRESS
45 Coral Way
Unusual Printing at No Greater Cost
Phone 4-5845
Frances Beauty Salon
FRANCES ROOZEN
If your hairdress isn't becoming to you, YOU should be coming to us.
2127 Ponce De Leon Boulevard
Phone 4-1034
Economy Exterminators
Truly Nolen
Coral Gables Tel. 4-3573
Miami: Tel. 2-2535
Miami Beach: Tel. 5-7171
ALMA Sanchez HAIRDRESSER
254 Coral Way Phone 4-1066
CORAL GABLES FLORIDA
WARTH PAINT COMPANY
Dealers in
LOWE BROTHERS PAINTS AND VARNISHES
1911 Ponce de Leon Boulevard
Phone 4-0267

SEE NEXT PAGE

FLORIDA

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VIRGINIA DONALDSON
BEACH WEAR
for Men, Women, Children
3005 E. Las Olas "At the Beach"

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Joe's Shoe Service
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Daytona Beach, Fla.

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Shop and Save at
B&B Super Market
Fancy Groceries—Western
Meats—Poultry—Sea Food
JACKSON STREET

M. Flossie Hill Co., Inc.
The Ladies' Trading Place
Ladies' and Children's Ready-to-Wear
Dry Goods, Notions and Fancy Goods
1010-1016 FIRST STREET

FIRESTONE
Auto Supply & Service Stores
TIRES
BATTERIES
BRAKE LINING
Phone 122 1409 McGREGOR BLVD.
FORT MYERS, FLORIDA
T. L. Clary, Mgr.

JACKSONVILLE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
Phone 5-7087 10 a. m. to 4 p. m. daily. Saturday 10 a. m. to 1 p. m.
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F. P. CROMWELL
233 W. Forsyth Street
Local Agent for
GREYHOUND LINES
PHONE 5-6171

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
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Miami	Miami Beach
53 N. E. First St.	1452 Washington Ave.
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by
MIAMI HOME MILK
PRODUCERS ASSOCIATION

MIAMI	Phone 2-7696
FT. LAUDERDALE	Phone 613

IVES Certified DAIRY
FLORIDA'S FIRST
Certified Milk for Both Adult and Baby
Miami Phone 3-2060

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GROCERY STORES
"Where the Best Costs Less"
1753 Northeast Second Avenue
1263 West Flagler Street
1906 Ponce de Leon Boulevard
Coral Gables

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It's the SMART way to save!
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Lubrication Our Specialty
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7791 Biscayne Blvd. *Tel. 7-9296*
NICE CLEAN REST ROOMS

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KODAKS FILMS FINISHING
Kodachrome—Kodacolor
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CLEANERS & LAUNDRY
We Call for and Deliver
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OLD SARATOGA INN
Weekdays from 5:30 p. m.
Sundays and Holidays 12 noon
SPECIAL PARTIES • FREE PARKING
Biscayne Boulevard at 77th Street
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Bayshore Cleaners
Cleaning and Laundry
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TRANSFER & STORAGE CO.
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FLORIDA

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Only the best in foods
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We Feature All Branches of Beauty Culture

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Two
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ALLIGATOR BAGS, BELTS, BILLFOLDS
SOUVENIRS
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Tel. 4-1631

Distinctive Printing
Moderate Prices
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42 S. W. 1st St. Ph. 3-1445
Center of Shopping District

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Pioneer Miami Printers
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PHONE 321-49

J. T. WILSON
INSURANCE {Annuities Business Life}
Representing: The Sun Life Assurance Company of Canada
471 N. E. 31ST STREET
Tels. Office 3-8797 Res. 2-7594

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WATCHES—CLOCKS
JEWELRY
BAUER'S WATCH SHOP
50 S. E. First Street Tel. 2-5822

W. W. BAKER
INSURANCE
309 BISCAYNE BUILDING
3-4949—2-2644

Hughes SEED STORE
For your lawn try the new
Blu-Green Plant Food
Enriches grass. Helps keep chinch bugs out.
116 South Miami Avenue. Tel. 3-2121

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4 Super Markets
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665 N. W. 36 St.
2425 S. W. 8 St.
1301 West Flagler St.

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2534 North Miami Avenue
GRADE "A" PASTEURIZED
DAIRY PRODUCTS
Phone 2-2621

PETERSEN'S
Expert Jewelry Repairing
Also
Spectacle Soldering
406 LANGFORD BLDG. Phone 2-5664
121 S. E. FIRST ST. MIAMI, FLA.

TOPSOIL — PULVERIZED
Buck and Marl
Bitter Blue Sod
LANDSCAPING—ESTIMATES
K. K. Greenburg Equipment Co.
PHONE 78-3878

SHERWIN-WILLIAMS
COVER THE EARTH
Kem-Tone
The Miracle Wall Finish
SHERWIN-WILLIAMS
72 W. Flagler St. Ph. 2-7443

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"Good Food for Good Thoughts"
Curry's
Restaurant of Distinction
2433 Collins Avenue Phone 6-1571

FLORIDA

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Central Florida's Shopping Center
THE ORLANDO FOOD PALACE
Everything for the Table
Orange Avenue and Livingston

SARASOTA

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Service Station
Main and Osprey Ave. Phone 7181

Taste the Difference in
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ICE CREAM
Retail Stores in
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Bradenton Fort Myers St. Petersburg
383 MAIN STREET SARASOTA

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DOWNS PAINT
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DUPONT PAINT PRODUCTS
380 Main Street Phone 2231

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HOME BAKED GOODS.
432 FIRST STREET NORTH
Phones: 8106, 8107, 7109

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Complete Beauty Service
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Central Ave. at 5th St. Phone 5979

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Wearing Apparel
for Ladies, Girls and Boys
Advanced Fashions
346 Central Avenue

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P. K. SMITH & CO.
Authorized Agents for Royal Typewriters, R. C. Allen and Victor Adding Machines
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Furnishings and Sports Wear
DENT & ENGLISH CO.
333 Central Avenue
"Exclusively a Men's Store"

DRY CLEANERS
Roger's
1700 Central Avenue Phone 4187

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NEWS STAND
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We sell The Christian Science Monitor and periodicals; also other worth-while magazines
325 CENTRAL Phone 6165

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

SAVE AT
Sears
in Tampa, Fla.
SEARS ROEBUCK AND CO

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Agency
Magnolia Cleaners & Laundry
416 Magnolia Avenue Phone H32474

Seminole FURNITURE COMPANY INCORPORATED
Furniture for any Home
Two Great Stores
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Complete Dairy Service
FOREMOST ICE CREAM
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HarperCOLD Permanent Waves
Complete Harper Method Beauty Services for the Hair, Scalp, Skin and Hands.
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525½ Greensboro Ave. Phone 5353

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The Book Store
HALSEY AND GRIFFITH
Stationery
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Most Complete Retail and Wholesale Bakery in the Palm Beaches
PHONE 3851-2

FLORIDA

WEST PALM BEACH (Continued)

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Burkhardt's Electric Shop, Inc.
207 CLEMATIS STREET
WEST PALM BEACH, FLORIDA

ALFAR
CREAMERY CO.
Milk—Cream—Ice Cream
West Palm Beach

GLIDDEN PAINTS
"Everywhere on Everything"
JAP-A-LAC Headquarters
The Glidden Paint Store
300 So. Olive Ave., West Palm Beach, Fla.

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Cities Service Gas and Oil
Groceries, Accessories
L. R. JAQUISH
507 BELVEDERE RD PHONE 9489

Georgia

ATLANTA

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
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READY-TO-WEAR
Millinery—Accessories
J. P. ALLEN & CO.
Atlanta, Ga.
Phone Vernon 9281 Established 1927

PONCE DE LEON BEAUTY SHOPPE
517 Ponce de Leon Ave., N. E.
The Best Styled Permanents, and All Lines of Beauty Work by Master Operators
Mrs. Emily Evans, Mgr. *We try to please*

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Eager and Simpson **Corset Shop**
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Made to Order
N. S. COMPANY
(Nahlik & Schneider)
Estimates and Designs
413 CONNALLY BLDG. MA 6237

CHENOWETH GALLERIES
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1142 West Peachtree Street, N. W.
At Thirteenth
Hemlock 7047

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HATS
Individually Designed
TILLYE O. SILLAY, Proprietor
REMODELING
401 Norris Building Main 8229

SCHNEIDER & SON
JEWELERS
109 PEACHTREE ST., N. E.
ATLANTA, GA.

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cept Sunday.
telephone 70, 9 a. m. to 12 m. daily except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

WILLIAMS JEWELRY COMPANY
Jewelers
and Silversmiths
451 Cherry Street, Macon, Ga.

SAVANNAH

Globe Shoe Co.
17 BROUGHTON STREET EAST
PHONE 8161
Florsheim and Gold Cross Shoes
Art Craft Hosiery
Mail Orders Filled

No. Carolina

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& STORAGE CO.
INCORPORATED
Ice and Coal
Cold Storage for Perishables
24 South Market Street Tel. 72 and 158

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One of the Carolinas' Predominating Dept. Stores

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We Specialize in Complete Harper Method Beauty Services, including HarperCOLD Permanent Waves
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Expert Tire Recapping
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SILVERTOWN STORES
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"QUALITY DAIRY PRODUCTS"
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Union S. Africa

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Ladies' Outfitters
THE HOUSE OF QUALITY AND DISTINCTION
MIDDLEMOSTS PTY. LTD. CAPE TOWN
DIRECT IMPORTERS OF THE BETTER KIND OF WOMEN'S WEAR
76 St. George's Street, Cape Town

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Associated with
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Cricket
Sports Clothing and Footwear
Men's Outfitting
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Phone 20249

MILLAR BROS.
for
FLOWERS and
FLORAL WORK
PLANTS and SEEDS
Phones 25555 & (after hours) 46372
401, West St.

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A Safe Proposition. Real Estate.
Consult VICTOR JONES
Established 1896. Government Valuer
Atlas Building, 52, St. George's Street
Cape Town

Mercantile-Atlas Printing Co. (Pty.) Ltd.
Printers, Lithographers and Carton Manufacturers
Dormehl Street off Sir Lowry Road
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(Pty.) Ltd.
DURBAN & MARITZBURG
52 Departments Provide Clothing, House Linens and Furnishings Needs

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FURNITURE OF EVERY DESCRIPTION
FURNITURE TRADED IN OR PURCHASED
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Hemstitching and Picoting.
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NATAL
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DURBAN
All Classes of Insurance Transacted
Also at Cape Town, Port Elizabeth and Johannesburg

Union of South Africa

DURBAN (Continued)

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Hollywood, Acutt's Arcade, Durban Phone 21029
Emiles Belmont Mansions, Durban Phone 22292
Emiles 236, Church St., Maritzburg Phone 2722

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The Man's Store for Men's Wear
Right up-to-date in all Men's Apparel
Moderately Priced
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SOFT FURNISHERS

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Real Estate Agent
(Established 1925)
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High Speed Lifts — Gay Modern Cafe
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Air-conditioned Throughout

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CLEGHORN AND HARRIS, LTD.
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"THE BETTER SERVICE STATIONS"
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Complete Lubrication
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Kingsway Service Station, Auckland Park

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BRONZES
ANTIQUES
CONSTANTLY
on EXHIBITION
LANGTON
GALLERIES
324-5-6, Grand National Building
RISSIK STREET Phone 22-3894

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Ladies' Hairdressers
Specialists in Permanent Waving
First Floor, Hepworth's Building
70, Pritchard Street
Telephone 22-5144

MYRAYS
Ladies' Hairdressers
PERMANENT WAVE
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Cor. Eloff and Plein Sts., Johannesburg
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For VALUE in
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Boys' Wear
Sports Goods
Footwear, Bags and Trunks
Corner ELOFF and PRESIDENT STS.
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Also at
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Thrupp & Co
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71, Pritchard Street, Johannesburg

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8, Pollock Mansions Phone 22-6248
Eloff Street

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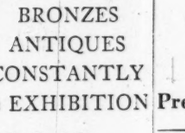
Experts and Stationers



WAGSTAFF & MOLLER
New Kempsey Buildings, 115 Fox Street
Phone 33-7855
APPOINTMENTS: 24-5183

MARIE DISTLER
Ladies' Hairdressing
444 Commissioner St., Johannesburg
Opp. Kensington Tram Stop 21
Also "Annette Mansions" Vereeniging

TODAY and EVERY DAY your country looks to you to back the "Invasion" by purchasing more than ever before a larger number of War Bonds.

Union of South Africa

JOHANNESBURG (Continued)

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96 Pritchard St.
37 Loveday St.
62 Kerk St.
P. O. Box 6818

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(Margaret & Ethel Hudson)
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Drapers, Milliners, Underwear
Sole Agents for
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Retail Butchers and Dairy Produce
192, Commercial Road Phone 2439
2, North Street Phone 3242
Proprietors also of
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Phone 2498
Premier Butchery, 145, Church St. Phone 2575

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The Leading Jewellers
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For Quality Goods
6, Koedoe Arcade,
Pretorius Street,
Pretoria Telephone 2-0395

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c/r Koedor Arcade Bureau Lane
HIGH-CLASS FOOTWEAR
CORRECTLY FITTED
The Very Latest in Men's, Ladies' and Children's Footwear

DAIRY CATTLE FOR SALE
Pedigreed Fries., Ayrshire, Jerseys
Bulls and Cows, C. A. Tested, milk records furnished.
NIMMO J. LAW
Koedoespoort Dairy Farm
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Newhaven Residential Hotel
Beaconsfield Avenue
Every modern convenience.
Under personal supervision of
Mrs. M. W. Coney

Australia

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McEWANS, Ltd.
High Class Grocers
41 George Street, Parramatta
Also at Hurstville, Gladesville, Brighton-le-Sands, and Newtown
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D. G. McINTYRE
5 and 6 ANGEL PLACE, SYDNEY
Radio Model Railways
Kit for Model Aircraft

Crossword Quiz Answers

B	U	L	G	A	R	S
A	M	O	S	▨	I	
N	E	T	▨	A	C	T
	A	▨	G	R	E	W
E	▨	A	N	I	▨	O
G	R	E	U	Z	E	
O	▨	R	▨	O	▨	A
	S	T	O	N	E	S
O	▨	S	E	A	▨	P
D	E	E	R	▨	B	
D	A	N	▨	L	E	I
	S	▨	V	E	S	T
S	T	R	A	U	S	S

7

NEW SOUTH WALES

SYDNEY (Continued)

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone F. L. 1721, 10 a. m.-3 p. m. daily except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Service For Quality
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Bookbinding :: Stationery
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Special attention given to Christian Science Church requirements
Telephone: B 4661

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Where Shady Roads Wind to Sunny Beaches
HOMES for SALE or RENT
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Member of the Real Estate Institute N. S. W.
68 N. S. H. RD., VAUCLUSE FU 9076

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Tie and Sox Specialist
280 George St., opp. Margaret St.
Sydney

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Enquire about our Bachelor Service
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Bring your repairs direct to the workshop
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5 HUNTER STREET, First Floor
B 1280 Entrance to Wynyard Station

MISS W. M. FRYER
General Drapery
Ladies' Underwear and Baby Wear
Phone XU-1547
302 Sydney Road, Balgowlah

DAINTY CAKES
by
ELLIS GULLIVER
100 Belmore Rd. Randwick (FX 3485)
156 N. S. H. Rd. Edgecliff (FM 5351)

Shirley Shoe Co., Pty., Ltd.
Quality and Value
For Men, Ladies and Children
Corner Pitt and Market Street
OPPOSITE FARMERS

The Toby Tavern
For Quality and Service
Private Functions Catered For
126 King St. (1st Floor) Phone B 1523
Morning Coffee, Luncheon Tea and Dinner

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Members Real Estate Institute
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WELLINGTON, at 88-90 Lambton Quay
HASTINGS, at Heretaunga Street
BLENHEIM, at Market Street

Wit and Wisdom, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Camera Club

Monitor Camera Club from Ralph C. Holmes, Shreveport, La.

Spouts Water and Flame

This fountain, located at Colfax, La., presents a strange spectacle as it sends forth flame and salt water at the same time. Drilling of the 1,103-foot well tapped a natural-gas source in addition to the water—a carelessly dropped match did the rest.

A Verse for Today . . .

Now set your heart and your soul to seek the LORD *your God.*—I CHRON. 22:19

Daily Anecdote

"Dear Winnie"

Although not a practical politician, Lady Randolph Churchill, American mother of Winston Churchill, was able to provide no small measure of assistance to her brilliant son in his campaign for Parliament. She delivered a number of speeches in his behalf, and what her messages lacked in concrete information concerning the issues of the campaign were more than compensated for by her cleverness, charm and persuasiveness.

The Free Traders, whom Mr. Churchill opposed in the contest, claimed that the tariff he advocated would increase the cost of living, to which Lady Randolph replied, "I don't know anything about dear bread and butter or dear meat. What I say is 'Vote for dear Winnie.'"

And they did.

Brevities

It's amazing the strides we're making toward a better civilization along some lines. It's now been discovered that the juke box that blares out hi-de-ho and jive can also emit the sweet music of Beethoven.

In butcher shops of several cities a new game has developed where the customer is given a number, and steps up in his turn to receive his package. They say it is very interesting to go home, unwrap your package and see what you got.—Kansas City Star.

Housewife's interpretation of the military term "combined operations": The rest of the family pitching in and helping with the dishes.

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor by Gene Carr

"Who are you going to vote for when you grow up—a Republican or Roosevelt?"

In Lighter Vein

Remember Koritza?

An Albanian was imprisoned by the Italians. He annoyed his captors intensely because he kept saying: "Anyway, the Greeks gave you a bashing at Koritza."

One day the officer in charge of the prison camp took him aside and said: "Look here, if you'll shut your mouth I'll make you an officer in the Italian army."

"O. K.," said the Albanian.

Next day Mussolini visited them, shook hands with the Albanian, and remarked: "So you are now an officer in the great Italian army?"

"That's right," came the answer. "But, oh, boy, what a bashing those Greeks gave us at Koritza!"

—Exchange.

Not Subtle

Secretary: "Do you know what time I have to get up to be here by nine?"

Office Manager: "Why not get here by nine and find out?"

Hm-m!

Sightseer: "Is this the place where the Minutemen fought?"

Small Boy Guide: "No. It's at the top of the hill."

"Why didn't they have the battle at the bottom of the hill?"

"I expect these apartment houses were in the way."

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Scouts Aid

London Scouts in the Midlands, who erected several hundred Morrison shelters when they were distributed, are now helping to dismantle many of them to send to the South of England where their brother Scouts are erecting them again at top speed in places where they are needed.

As soon as the shelters arrived at their destination, Scouts there set to work to erect them for the aged and infirm.

Twelve of the boys in one Southern England town assisted at a rest center when the staff there was overwhelmed with work. The boys arranged their own working schedule and kept going morning and afternoon for four days until the position is eased.

Their duties covered the sweeping of rooms, shaking and folding 500 blankets each day, stewarding at meal times and acting as messengers. All together, these Scouts put in a total of 226 hours at the rest center, besides their ordinary work. In addition to this they were erecting Morrison shelters in the evenings and helping to clear up bomb-damaged houses.

Postage Stamps as Salesmen

The international struggle to capture a profitable share of world trade has developed some ingenious ideas. Not the least of these is the use of postage stamps as a far-reaching advertising medium.

The idea received considerable impetus in prewar years, chiefly from the smaller countries which had been finding it increasingly difficult to dispose of their commodities in world marts.

Salvador was one of the first to send out postal salesmen, in 1924 issuing a stamp informing the nations that Salvador grew the world's "best coffee." Guatemala soon followed with a stamp sales talk on their crop.

The French southwest African colony of Togo has postally pictured cocoa trees, oil palms and a cotton field, while Egypt has frequently reminded the world that it also has cotton for sale.

Three British Honduras stamps comprise an attractive advertisement for local industries. One depicts a grapefruit grove, another the cohune palm, valuable for its oil. The third is a composite arrangement that pictures and identifies such native products as chicle, grapefruit, bananas, sugar, mahogany, coconuts, cohune and rice.

Ceylon postally advertises its chief product, with a stamp depicting a tea plantation and a native woman picking the leaves of the tea bush. The future development of the idea is a matter of conjecture, of course. That it has unlimited possibilities from an advertising viewpoint in the postwar years is generally conceded.

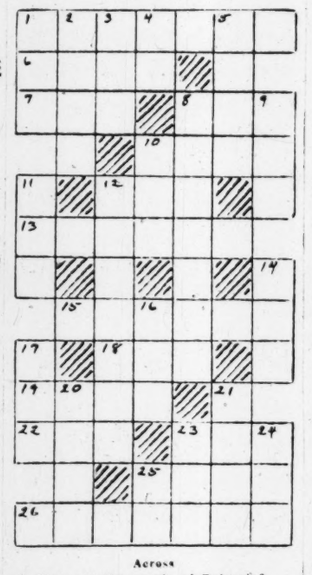
Today's Quotation

What matter if I stand alone?
I view with joy the coming years.
My heart shall reap when it has sown
And gather up its fruit of tears.

—JOHN BURROUGHS

Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs

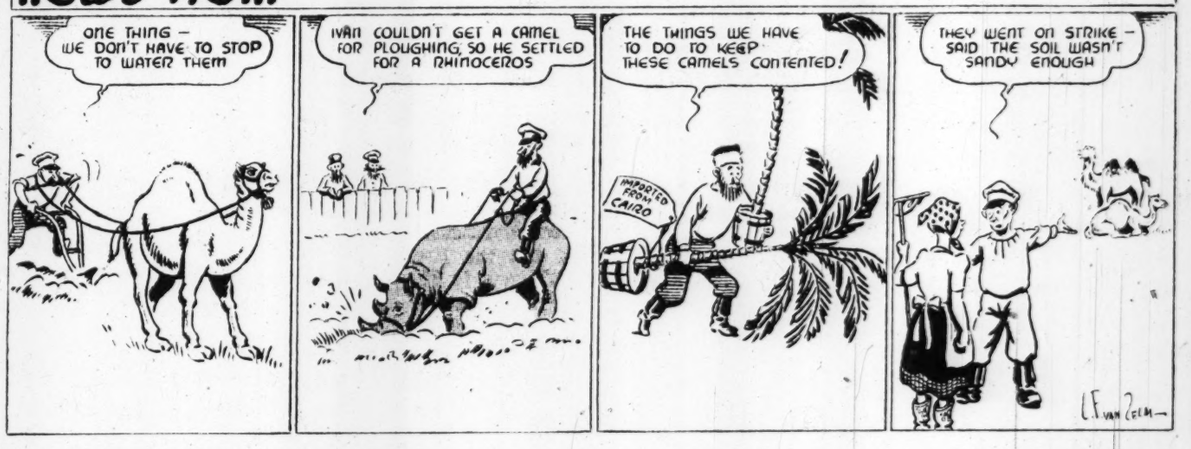


Across
1—Who are the people of Bulgaria?
6—What is Freeman F. Gosden's well-known radio role?
7—A piece of tennis equipment.
8—If you emulated Eugenie Leontovich, would you sew, act, or fly?
10—Who is author of "Ten Years in Japan"?
12—What is a blackbird of cuckoo family?
13—What French artist painted "The Broken Pitcher"?
15—What are used in a slingshot?
18—Ocean.
19—Felix Salten's "Bambi" is what creature?
22—What was name of one of twelve tribes of Israel?
23—Hawaiian wreath.
25—A waistcoat is what?
26—Who composed waltz called "Thousand and One Nights"?

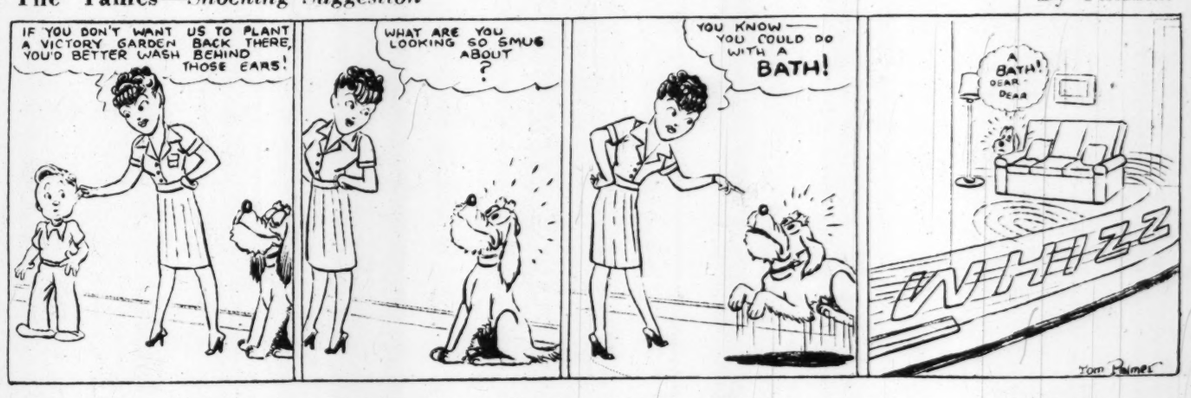
Down
1—Summons by proclamation is what?
2—What is a city of northeastern Sweden, at mouth of Ume River?
3—Fortune.
4—Guineas (abbr.).
5—Paga is what?
8—In what State of U. S. is Montezuma Castle?
9—How many acts in Gilbert and Sullivan's "The Mikado"?
10—African antelope.
11—Self.
12—What Dutch painter was nicknamed "Long Peter" because of his height?
14—What is the Egyptian juggler's snake?
16—Over (poetic).
17—What is an antonym of "even"?
20—If you were in Virginia City, Nev., in what direction would you travel to reach Ely?
21———— Streeter Aldrich.
23—What is the singular of "lei"?
24—Possessive pronoun.
25—College of William and Mary is in what State of U. S. (abbr.)?

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

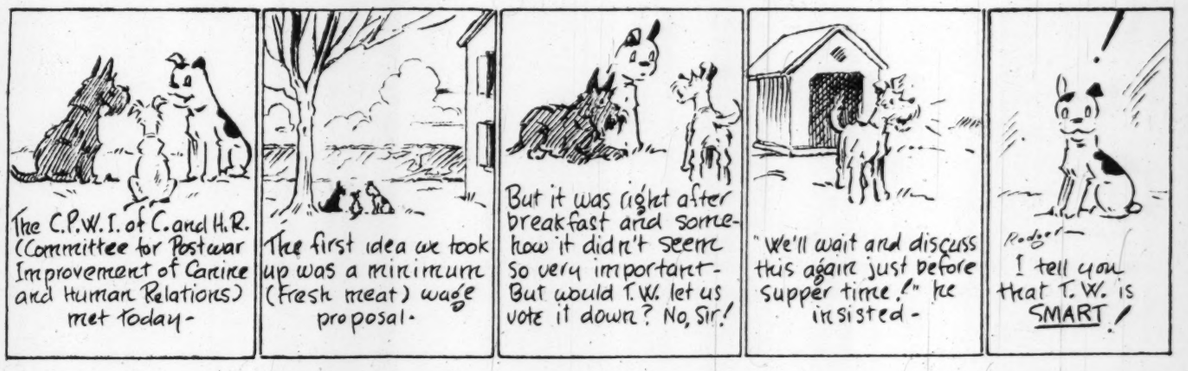
NEWS ITEM— CAMELS ARE NOW BEING USED SUCCESSFULLY ON STATE FARMS IN RUSSIA


ONE THING — WE DON'T HAVE TO STOP TO WATER THEM
IVAN COULDN'T GET A CAMEL FOR PLOUGHING, SO HE SETTLED FOR A RHINOCEROS
THE THINGS WE HAVE TO DO TO KEEP THESE CAMELS CONTENTED!
IMPORTED FROM CAIRO
THEY WENT ON STRIKE — SAID THE SOIL WASN'T SANDY ENOUGH
L.F. VAN ZELM

The Taffles—*Shocking Suggestion* By PALMER


IF YOU DON'T WANT US TO PLANT A VICTORY GARDEN BACK THERE, YOU'D BETTER WASH BEHIND THOSE EARS!
WHAT ARE YOU LOOKING SO SMUG ABOUT?
YOU KNOW — YOU COULD DO WITH A BATH!
A BATH! DEAR DEAR
WHIZZ
TOM PALMER

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*We'll Be More Interested Then* By RODGERS


The C.P.W.I. of C. and H.R. (Committee for Postwar Improvement of Canine and Human Relations) met today-
The first idea we took up was a minimum (Fresh meat) wage proposal.
But it was right after breakfast and somehow it didn't seem so very important- But would T.W. let us vote it down? No, Sir!
"We'll wait and discuss this again just before supper time!" he insisted-
Rodger
I tell you that T.W. is SMART!

The Adventures of Waddles—*Ted Saves the Day* By THE HAGERS

WADDLES, AREN'T YOU ASHAMED, SNEAKING IN HERE AND SPOILING MY EXPERIMENT?
HONESTLY, PROFESSOR WIDGEON, I MEANT NO HARM. I JUST TRIED TO PUT YOU TO SLEEP WITH MY SAND.
SAND INDEED! YOU ALMOST BLEW UP THE PLACE. BE OFF, SIR!
WAKE UP, WADDLES! SINCE WHEN DID YOU START SLEEPING UNTIL NOON?
!?

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 7, 1944 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Room for Left and Right

The pieces of the puzzle called Europe have changed shape since the Nazis scattered them. They have been trodden on by alien boots, they have been wrenched by collaborators, and they are being picked up by people who see no reason why they should fit together in the same old way.

This is one of the most significant facts to which postwar America will have to adjust itself. Just as Americans do not have to rebuild bombed cities as Europeans do, so Americans do not have to rebuild their economic structure from the ground up. They face neither the need nor the same sort of opportunity for drastic reforms of old ways. In Europe the war has intensified the popular demand for security, and the washing away of traditional supports of orthodox economic views has encouraged men to remake their own social environment.

In France, for example, the leadership now asserting itself was developed underground in an atmosphere which put daring at a premium. The demands for a "planned economy" in France reflect the temper of a people prepared to embark on only partially-known seas in a bold search for economic security.

Likewise first reports from liberated Greek territories indicate a considerable solidarity back of elements pledged to leftward policies. Opposition to the return of King George to Greece is making itself heard.

France and Greece only focus trends working under the surface in other European countries. In Britain, too, a breeze blows to the left. To these areas we must add others where the influence of Russia will be felt, in moral support at least, of such trends.

It so happens that in the United States events at this moment reflect lessened pressure for social change.

Will these varying trends put an obstacle in the way of American-European co-operation? In the past we have seen leftist European Governments founder for want of financial support from countries with more conservative governments.

There are heartening signs that ideological differences will not interfere too much with future international co-operation. One of these is the effort now being made to build international institutions in which national prestige will not be based so much on the nature of internal organization as on loyalty to the ideal.

A world banking institution in which Russia and the United States are both members, an international currency fund equally supported by these and other countries, should provide loans for development and for stabilizing currencies without reference to ideological differences. Under such institutions the right of peoples to work out their own economic salvation at home may be respected as long as they make good their commitment to international stability.

This is not to say that leftward and rightward movements of nations will produce no complications. Already these can be seen in the reluctance of some nations to recognize the provisional governments of others, and in the inclination of some governments to distribute relief and support to favored factions in the devastated countries. But the concepts on which international agencies are being established today offer hope that ideological differences will not again be permitted to lay open the civilized world to the greed of aggressors.

Comfort in the Coach

Men folks immediately will grasp the idea of Pullman-Standard's recently announced postwar overnight coach seats which will enable the passenger to "stretch out" for a comfortable sleep on seats designed to tilt "way" back like a barber's chair. We can't speak for the women folks, but we assume that there must be some wonderment among them when they see a man shake himself down into the tilted cushions, blow out a deep breath of contentment, and close his eyes as the barber begins to lather up.

Pullman-Standard describes it as "chaise longue" sleeping comfort, if that helps to put across the idea as to how the new seats will function. Oh, in case you're interested the window draperies will be converted into curtains at night, separating each pair of seats and providing each passenger with a semi-private compartment.

So far so good. But to assure us of all this sleeping comfort, what are the postwar plans for keeping those coach conductors from waking us up for our tickets all through the night?

Wind's Harvest

Down from the hills he comes—up from the South, perhaps, or from the cold reaches of the North, or from where yellow fields brown under the western sun, or from the region where jagged islands fringed with cedars push back the blue Atlantic. He comes from everywhere and he goes everywhere, the many-handed ravisher, the open-handed giver, the reaper and the sower, Autumn wind.

Did you think the harvest all gathered, down to every last ripened sheaf, the last bearded grain? Not so. Treasure lies hidden in hollows neglected by the eyeless steel reapers, under fenceposts and stone walls or thinly blanketed by fallen leaves. And in the woods and meadows and marshes an untouched crop will be waiting to be plucked from open pod and bur and twig and given to the air. The wind looses his winged seeds on hungry soil a thousand miles from the field where they ripened. He plants forests where no tree grew before. He lifts aloft the whirling propeller blades of the ash, the tough-veined ailerons of the maple, the gossamer parachutes of the milkweed and bears them afar, over hostile country, it may be, to take root there and be welcomed at last.

A Year of War

Sometimes when the European war seems to be going slowly we might usefully glance back at the progress made in the last year. A year ago General Clark had just entered Naples. The hills, the valleys, Cassino, lay ahead.

And Hitler was exhorting his troops to "Hold the Dnieper at all costs," while the Red Army advanced on Kiev. The Germans claimed 88,700 tons of Allied shipping sunk in September, 1943, by U-boats, their lowest claimed toll of any month of that year. But they also claimed the sinking of an Allied battleship, three cruisers, three destroyers, and 37 merchantmen by Nazi planes in the Mediterranean.

American heavy bombers were striking at Messerschmitt plants from bases in Africa that required flights of 2,500 miles. The RAF night bombers were softening up the Ruhr.

The British and Americans stood on the Channel, 600 miles from Berlin, and at Naples, 800 miles. The Russians, at Kiev, were 850 miles distant. Today, Aachen is 340 miles from Berlin, Bologna is 650 miles, and the Red Army, poised before Warsaw, is 350 miles away. The flying fields are at the Reich's gates: even the little fighter planes carry bombs.

Victory comes nearer.

Peace and Politics

Today the United States appears to be in the happy position of watching its political parties competing in promises to make a firm peace. But when a peace settlement comes up for consideration in the Senate, will the Outs—whoever they may be—oppose it, on a partisan basis, while the Ins—whoever they may be—support it as a matter of party loyalty?

That happened after the last war. It ought not to happen again, and the people should be quick to show their displeasure over any such tendency. A timely warning comes in the striking results of a New York Times poll of candidates for the Senate on the question of a Constitutional Amendment to permit ratification of treaties by a majority in both houses rather than by a two-thirds vote of the Senate. Seventeen Democrats were reported favoring the proposal as against two Republicans.

Something besides a nonpartisan desire to find the best way to make peace seems to be at work here. Observers are saying that the Republicans are doubtful about winning the Senate and wish to be in position to reject a peace should President Roosevelt make it, while the Democrats want to be able to push it through by a simple majority.

We cannot believe partisanship is the whole explanation. Some of the candidates' replies indicate that they have other reasons for doubting the wisdom or workability of a change. Yet too many Americans are still thinking in terms of 1920.

Certainly those with memories of the years between Versailles and Pearl Harbor must hope for something better than the partisan lineups which marked the failure to make peace last time and to prepare for war this time. There is a proper province for politics in the peacemaking. Congressional debate can help to test the ground for peace. But mere partisanship—either blind opposition or sheeplike support—has no rightful place.

The West Wall Not the Only One Breached

In Praise of Henry Kingsley

On the London Literary Front

LONDON

The most notable success in Michael Sadleir's latest book of essays, THINGS PAST (London: Constable, 10s.), is his accomplished study of the little-known Archdeacon Francis Wrangham. In some ways, this is the best essay in an excellent and highly diverting volume, but the general reader may turn first to Mr. Sadleir's treatment of Henry Kingsley and Anthony Trollope.

The world has done ill by Henry Kingsley. Few people read him nowadays. The novels about the Armada, and "Hereward the Wake," that his brother Charles wrote are still popular; and "The Water Babies" is a manual of instruction in schools. No such happy fortune has come to the author of "Ravenshoe," a book whose romantic vigor of style and breezy good humor ought always to find it readers, though the double trick on which its plot turns could be detected by an intelligent child of 10.

The final disappointment for Henry Kingsley, after a life rich in such things, might well have been this: he passed his last days, writing hard, in a cottage at Cuckfield in Sussex. For many years this cottage carried no indication that one of the Kingsleys had lived in it, but during the 1930's it belatedly put up a signboard, with these words on it: "The Westward Ho! Café."

* * *

But in Mr. Sadleir, Henry Kingsley has at last found a perceptive and eloquent admirer. Mr. Sadleir isolates Kingsley's characteristic virtues, and praises them highly—perhaps too highly. He says, for example, that Kingsley, "as master of the subtle music of prose, as maker of beautiful phrases, . . . is unrivalled." This is well said; Kingsley richly deserves generous commendation of his style; the only thing that worries me is that word, "unrivalled." I think of some passages in "Esmond"—where, for example, Esmond comes into church after an absence of many years, and finds Lady Castlewood and the young Lord Castlewood praying in the golden sunshine of an autumn afternoon, and all the memories of quarrels and misunderstandings and hard words are forgotten in one rush of recognition and gladness—and my doubt increases.

Still, the beauty of Kingsley's style, seen in "those lovely lilting paragraphs" so frequent in "Ravenshoe" and "The Hillyars and the Burtons" is undeniable. I wonder if Mr. Sadleir is correct in seeming to ascribe them to an imitation of Swinburne? "Ravenshoe" was written in 1862, while "Atalanta in Calydon" did not come till 1865, and the first volume of "Poems and Ballads" till a year later.

As stimulating as his paper on Kingsley is Mr. Sadleir's discussion of Anthony Trollope. It is a curious point that Trollope's reputation would, for many years, have been higher had his virtues been fewer. His fame declined sharply with the publication of his admirable "Autobiography," which showed that he wrote his novels with the stolid calculation of a small tradesman. The British public would far rather ascribe genius to inspiration than to hard work, and consequently Trollope's stock fell rapidly.

* * *

C. E. Vulliamy has followed up "The Polderoy Papers" with DOCTOR PHILLIGO: HIS JOURNAL AND OPINIONS (London: Joseph, 12s. 6d.). Though this latest volume of social comment contains nothing quite so richly humorous as Polderoy's celebrated water clock, it is, nevertheless, highly amusing. Like the previous book, it surveys the historic scene—this time from 1887 to 1902—through the eyes of a singularly opinionated and eccentric old gentleman, whose friends are almost as odd as himself. Nothing comes amiss to Philligo's curiosity: whether he is writing of the Queen's Jubilee, discussing contemporary mysteries, or denouncing patent medicines, he is invariably lively and often sensible. For acquainting oneself with later Victorian history, Mr. Vulliamy is far and away the most entertaining guide I know.

R. A. L. Smith's BATH (London: Batsford) is written out of great love for that ancient and beautiful city. It is a straightforward history illustrated with many attractive photographs. It is fully up to Batsford's high reputation.

HAROLD HOBSON

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

Congress and the Vote

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The Christian Science Monitor has always stood for enlightenment and the fair presentation of all the facts. Readers should be awake to some of the less known but most important results of their vote in the coming Presidential election. A vote is more than an endorsement of a single man; it is the endorsement of a party and its machinery as it effects our legislative branch.

Under our established Congressional system, future legislation is worked out in committees in both the Senate and House. Seniority determines the management of these committees. Automatically, upon the election of Thomas Dewey, Hiram W. Johnson, senior Senator from California, long-time isolationist and prominent in blocking the League of Nations, assumes chairmanship of the Foreign Relations Committee. Without the approval of this committee, legislation on foreign affairs cannot even come to the Senate floor. More dangerous still, Representative Hamilton Fish, whose record need not be mentioned here, becomes chairman of the Rules Committee, which committee decides what bills may be debated on the House floor.

It is only by the support of our right-thinking citizenry that a lasting peace can be achieved. We must not permit it to be blocked by the maneuverings of a small but determined number of our legislators. The Republican Party must, if elected to power, be responsible to the people that its representatives in Congress do not block the people's wishes again.

Hollywood, Calif. ELOISE LOTT PERRY

Power Politics

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Among letters in a recent issue of The Christian Science Monitor, R. B. Irvine's titled "Fears Nationalists," mentions but one side of a many-sided question.

A large number of Americans had lost confidence in Mr. Wilson. They were completely disillusioned by the selfish and nationalistic, secret agreement-making attitude of such leaders as Lloyd George, Clemenceau, Orlando, and by political clericalism. It may be that the present governments will be more open, honest and unselfish, but utterances by Mr. Churchill, claims made by representatives of France and a number of the smaller Powers, as well as actions by Mr. Stalin, do not lend full promise to our hope.

Mr. Dewey and the Republican Party as a whole are not isolationists. But Mr. Dewey is not willing to commit the United States to its ultimate detriment nor will he be a party to secret discussion with Churchill and Stalin. This Mr. Roosevelt has done. This leads to power politics.

Another side, but equally important in considering the best man to lead us during the coming crucial years, is our domestic problem. Surely we should elect a quiet, honest, sane doer, one who will rebuild confidence in a unified American way of life and restore a balanced economy. Remember, we learned the meaning of class hatred, and acquired the most staggering domestic debt we have ever known and an uncorrected unemployment problem under Mr. Roosevelt.

Oak Park, Ill. WILLIAM A. BUCHANAN

This newspaper assumes no responsibilities for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

Being Realistic About Japan

An Intimate Message From Washington

By Neal Stanford

The inevitability of Japan's defeat is one thing. The imminence of Japanese surrender is quite another. The armed services are understandably pleased with the progress of the war in the Central Pacific. It is known to be months ahead of schedule. But the United States Government is obviously worried over the public's assumption that such progress points to the end in a matter of months. Such an attitude is years ahead of schedule.

While it cannot be said that Japan has not yet begun to fight, it can be said that Japan has not yet put its all into the fight. It can still increase its capacity to produce weapons of war, official sources here disclose. It is at war, but not 100 per cent in the war.

The United States, for example, has produced miracles of war production. It has outproduced the rest of the world. But it is still devoting only about one half of its productive effort to war activity. With the other half it continues civilian production. Spare parts continue to be made for cars so that transportation won't break down. Bobby pins continue to be made for women war workers so that morale won't fall down.

The United States could obviously in a crisis devote more of its effort to turning out war goods than it does. So can Japan.

Japan has resources within easy reach that have not yet been exploited. It can use substitute materials and dip into stockpiles not yet utilized. It has plant equipment that could considerably increase the production of planes, tanks, trucks, guns.

How is this so?

Japan over the past five years has expended both manpower and materials in expanding its industrial plant.

It has built up stockpiles which can now be drawn on: enough aluminum to last six to 18 months, enough copper for a year and five months, enough chromite for a year, enough manganese for two years, enough mercury for two years, enough molybdenum for one year. Its supply of aviation gasoline is estimated as large enough to last a year or more. And, it is said to have enough rubber for five years and tin for eight.

Japan's weakness in ability to expand war production does not lie so much in the availability of raw materials, officials here believe, as its restricted ability to expand steel production. Its conquests since Pearl Harbor have opened raw material sources but have not increased steel-making capacity.

Japan's steel capacity is estimated to be in the neighborhood of 13,700,000 tons of steel ingots and castings a year. In contrast, United States' capacity is 88,000,000 tons.

Japan's steel industry, however, cannot be starved out by Allied conquests in the Central and South Pacific. Over 9,000,000 tons of the ore Japan uses comes from Korea, Manchuria, and China. Only by cutting off such supplies—or damaging the plants by bombing—can Japan's steel industry be harmed. As for her scrap pile, it is believed to be quite adequate—thanks to prewar American generosity.

In manpower, Japan's available work force for war production is somewhat restricted in comparison to the teeming millions in the huge areas conquered. It has not proved possible to draft such labor in any large quantity.

War industry, it must be remembered, is concentrated in Japan proper, in Korea, or in Manchuria. Labor for the war effort comes almost completely from these areas.

There is, then, the manpower. But it lacks the mobility, as well as ability, of American labor to become proficient in war work.

Evidence of a pinch in the manpower situation appears in the recent edict that requires all males between 12 and 60 to register with the labor exchange for mobilization. Unmarried women between the ages of 12 and 40 must also register. The closing of most of the schools and universities is another indication.

Japan, official sources here agree, can still pull in its belt a notch or two, can still step up war production 10 or 20 per cent, can still find the manpower to produce this increase, can still live off its fat, so to speak—its stockpiles—for some time.

This is not meant to be a pessimistic interpretation of the Japanese situation, but rather a realistic one. We are known to be months ahead of schedule in the war in the Pacific. Only by realizing Japan's staying power can we get some idea of how near—or how far—the end to that war is. From all available official sources, that end should be measured in years rather than months.

Are We Self-Governed?

North . . South . . East . . West

By Frank L. Perrin

What appears to have become the ineffective effort of Texas anti-fourth-term Democrats to express, through their State Convention in May, their opposition to the renomination of Mr. Roosevelt, has served to direct thought anew to the need of assuring, nationally, greater freedom of selection and choice in both the preferential primaries and the Presidential-year elections. Even when sympathetically and fairly analyzed and appraised, the inequalities and injustices of the system, adopted at a time when these shortcomings were not so apparent as under present conditions of travel and communication, actually make possible, even unavoidable, the absolute nullification of the votes by artificially constituted minorities.

It has now been suggested that by one of two methods currently proposed the Electoral College be abolished by Constitutional Amendment, and the way be provided to elect both President and Vice-President by popular vote, without regard to State lines or voting populations. This, of course, would give to the voters of the North a distinct and probably permanent advantage over many of the States of the South where the total vote is smaller, and where representation in the Electoral College is based upon the population estimated in census returns, but where the expression of popular choice is hampered by the restrictions limiting the rights of Negroes to vote.

This it is apparent, and the fact probably cannot be denied, that the very system under which we as a Nation are exemplifying our boasted democracy, makes possible the actual denial to many of those legally entitled under the Constitution to vote, of the right to express their preference at the polls. This is not democratic.

So it may be assumed, at least until the inherent weaknesses of the present system become overwhelmingly apparent, that the political strategists of the South will continue to oppose any general overhauling or revision of existing procedure. If, then, we are to continue to operate our national election machinery under the Electoral College method, it is wise, is it not, to seek ways of providing means by which it can be made more nearly representative?.

A second proposal is that each candidate be credited with electoral votes in each State in the proportion of the total popular vote therein.

Whatever plan or method is proposed, the initial and necessary step is to amend and revise the basic governing law. The process of amending the Constitution is slow.

So, if we are to begin aright, we must begin by considering the wisdom or necessity of adapting to present conditions a formula which, in earlier years, afforded means adequate to the needs then existing. Populations, sparse everywhere, were scattered. The decision reached by a majority of the whole was reasonably regarded as representative of all the voters of a State. Thus it was provided that representation in the Electoral College should be by States.

Changing conditions have made apparent the gross inequalities and weakness of this method. The voters of great population centers and industrial cities like New York, Chicago, Philadelphia, Detroit, Boston, and many others, too often have determined, and under the existing method will continue to determine, the political complexion of their respective States' representation in the Electoral College.

Theoretically, and wisely and considerately enough, each congressional district is accorded the privilege of nominating, for each qualified political party, candidates to be voted for as Presidential electors. Just as theoretically and considerately, these are selected by vote at the November polls. But the action of the voters of many of these districts may be nullified by the votes cast by their neighbors in the districts made up by large industrial or population centers.

Is it not wise and in line with our professions of democracy, to make possible a full and free expression, at least in our national referendum, of the desires of a people who still believe in self-government?

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